FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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BULGARIA

Marinov on Trade With Socialist Countries C 1
Bozhinov Departs for CEMA Session in Moscow C 1
Shishmanov Commentary on China's 'Anti-Sovietism' C 1
Trade Union Agreement Signed With Afghanistan C 2
[TRUD 13 Mar]
Cultural, Scientific Protocol Signed With Cuba C 3
Fishing Cooperation Protocol Signed With PDRY C 4
Zhivkov, Kubadinski Address Front Meeting C 4
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 11 Mar]
Zhivkov, Leaders Attend Sofia City Conference C 6
Briefs: Pleven Okrug Conference; Foreign Tourists C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Foreign Minister Chnoupek Leaves for USSR Visit D 1
Antifascist Union, Poles Sign Joint Communique D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 13 Mar]
TU Delegation Visit to Polish Counterparts Reported D 1
Polish Antisocialists Advise on Increased Tension D 2
'Ideological Friends' D 2
[Mikula in RUDE PRAVO 13 Mar]
FRG Assistance D 3
[Horeni in RUDE PRAVO 13 Mar]
Lipavsky Describes Solidarity's Radom Activities D 4
[RUDE PRAVO 14 Mar]
Bilak, Officials Welcome CPUSA's Hall on Visit D 6
RUDE PRAVO Scores Reagan Aid to Afghan Insurgents D 6
[Divis, 12 Mar]
PRACE Scores U.S. Arms Deliveries to Three Nations D 7
[13 Mar]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Iraqi Delegation Arrives for Economic Talks E 1
Welcome by Neumann, Kleiber E 1
Talks With Stoph E 1
Baghdad Report [INA] E 1
Committee Begins Meetings [INA] E 2
Fischer Receives Japanese Parliamentary Secretary E 2
Honecker Discusses Trade E 2
Trade With CSSR To Reach R2 Billion This Year E 3
Cuban Vice Ministers Meet Gerhard Weiss in Leipzig E 3
[Havana]
Security Organs Detain FRG Transit Abuser E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14-15 Mar]
Toasts Given at Dinner for Visiting Romanian Premier E 4
Stoph Toast [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Mar] E 4
Verdet Toast [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Mar] E 5

HUNGARY

Commentator Reviews Week's Events in Poland F 1
Canadian Foreign Minister's Visit Reported F 2
Arrival in Budapest F 2
Meeting With Kadar, Lazar F 2
Discussion of East, West F 2
Kadar, Gyenes Meet With CPUSA's Gus Hall F 2
Officials Receive WHO Official, Discuss Programs F 3
Patriotic People's Front Session, Results Reported F 3
Concluding Session F 3
Sarlos Interview F 4
Flood Alerts, Delta Evacuations Announced F 7
Briefs: Netherlands Minister's Visit; Szarka Visit to Holland; FRG Youth Delegation; MSZMP's Lakos in Mexico; Delegation to Latin America F 7

POLAND

Radom MKZ Cancels 18 Mar Strike, Awaits Talks G 1
Grabski, Walesa in Radom G 1
Grabski Defends Prokopiak G 1
Walesa Speaks; Strike Canceled G 2
'Government Must Have Time' G 2
MKZ Resolution on Strike G 2
Defense, Interior Workers Protest 'Repression' G 2
[DZIENNIK BALTYCKI 9 Mar]
Protocol on Rzeszow Farmers Accord Published G 3
[SLOWO POWSZECHNE 10 Mar]
Congress Accepts SD Central Committee Report G 9
Deliberations Extended G 10
Council of Ministers Views Small-Scale Industry G 10
Wojna: PZPR Must Undergo Deep Transformation G 12
Kalabinski on Long-Term Effects of 'Years of Madness' G 13
Jablonski Receives Economic Society Delegation G 13
17 March Alcohol Price Increases Announced G 14
Foreign Minister Czyrek Begins 2-Day Norway Visit G 14
Talks With Counterpart G 14

YUGOSLAVIA

Grlickov Reports on Talks With PCF's Marchais I 1
[Paris L'HUMANITE 7 Mar]
LCY's Marinc Addresses Mexican Communist Congress I 1
[BORBA 13 Mar]
Herljevic Views Security at Sarajevo Winter Games I 3
[BORBA 13 Mar]
1981-85 Trade Agreement Signed With Bulgaria I 3
Kosovo Meeting Views 'Complex' Economic Situation I 3
[BORBA 8 Mar]
Briefs: Cuban Committee Delegation; Mamula's Visit to Italy; Italian Fishermen's Fines; Sisak Oil Refinery I 4

MARINOV ON TRADE WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU170953 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 17 Mar (BTA)--Mr Marin Marinov, deputy minister of Bulgaria's foreign trade, told a BTA representative: "The long-term trade agreements signed by Bulgaria and the other socialist countries provide for an average growth of the trade in the 8th five-year period (1981-1985) equal to 43 percent at 1980 prices, as compared to the achievement of the 1976-1980 period. Taking into consideration the previous practice, this average growth will be surpassed.

The interviewed pointed out that a typical feature of the Bulgarian export in the next five years will be the increase of the share of mechanical engineering output in it. The deliveries of machinery and equipment will amount to 58 percent of the total export as against 51 percent in the 7th five-year period.

According to Mr Marin Marinov, the Soviet Union will continue to be Bulgaria's biggest foreign trade partner and that in the next five years the bilateral trade will grow by 38 percent as compared to the commodity exchange in the 7th five-year period--more than 7 billion rubles.

The deputy minister also mentioned an interesting fact--that in the 8th five-year period Bulgaria's trade with the Socialist Federation Republic of Yugoslavia will be the highest--250 percent, and then with Romania--240 percent. In the next five-year period Bulgaria and Yugoslavia will be exchanging machinery to the tune of more than 550 million dollars and chemical products to the tune of 700 million dollars. Marin Marinov adds: "The cooperation with that country will be developed also in other spheres on the basis of mutual interests and supplementing the economies of the two states".

The main trends in the development of Bulgaro-Romanian trade are the reciprocal deliveries of mechanical engineering products, of products of the chemical industry and metallurgy, of consumer goods. This year the bilateral trade will go up by 85 percent as against the one in 1980.

The German Democratic Republic will continue to rank second in the Bulgarian trade for the next five years. In this period bilateral trade is expected to exceed five billion rubles, which is 45 percent more than the trade of the last five-year period.

Mr Marin Marinov stressed the dynamic development of the economic cooperation with the remaining socialist countries--Czechoslovakia, Poland, Cuba, Vietnam, etc. He reported that the trade with the remaining socialist states will go up by 20 or 40 percent in the 8th five-year period. In conclusion the deputy minister dwelt on the specialization and joint production of Bulgaria and the other socialist countries. He emphasized that in the 7th five-year period Bulgaria had fulfilled 237 specialization and joint production agreements on bilateral and multilateral basis, 120 of which were in the mechanical engineering field.

BOZHINOV DEPARTS FOR CEMA SESSION IN MOSCOW

AU161905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] On 16 March, Comrade Todor Bozhinov departed for Moscow, where he will take part in the fourth session of the CEMA Intergovernmental Commission on Nuclear Equipment.

SHISHMANOV COMMENTARY ON CHINA'S 'ANTI-SOVIETISM'

AU161952 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 16 Mar 81

["Beijing Gaining New Anti-Soviet Points"--BTA headline; by BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov]

[Text] Sofia, 16 Mar (BTA)--Who is the most painstaking anti-Soviet ally of Washington--the West European countries in NATO or China?

If one analyzes the stands of the U.S. West European allies in NATO and of China on the topical international events and issues, one can see that Beijing is gaining new points in the anti-Soviet competition.

This is also certified by the official and unofficial Chinese declarations and commentaries on the latest Soviet initiatives on the matters of disarmament, international detente and cooperation, contained in Mr Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress. The only country which immediately took absolutely and unreservedly a stand of opposition and expressed her solidarity with the U.S. negative reaction to them is China. No doubt, the considerations are not to allow any weakening of the armament rates and the U.S. and NATO military preparations against the Soviet Union and socialist Europe. With a view to increasing these preparations Beijing advised the West European Atlantic allies to accept the U.S. request for increasing the military expenditure.

The Chinese leadership unreservedly took a hostile stand against the Soviet initiatives for curbing the nuclear armament and for setting up non-nuclear zones, and welcomes Washington's aspiration to apply the "position of strength" policy to the Soviet Union, because of this Beijing categorically opposed the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of the medium-range nuclear missiles.

The Chinese leadership also backed up, more than many of the West European Atlantic allies, Washington's projects for expanding the NATO zone to include also the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean area.

Beijing is backing the United States immediately and firmly whenever the U.S. imperialism has some problems with anti-imperialist national-liberation movements or revolutions in Africa, Asia, Latin America.

Anti-Sovietism has long ago turned into a basis of the Chinese foreign policy and into the main criterion on any international issue or event. It is with the new, still more hostile U.S. course towards the Soviet Union that one can explain Beijing's still greater solidarity with President Reagan's policy disregarding his taking openly an anti-Chinese stand on the Taiwan issue.

TRADE UNION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AFGHANISTAN

AU161737 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 13 Mar 81 p 4

["Text" of Agreement on Developing Cooperation and Friendly Relations Between the Bulgarian and Afghan Trade Unions]

[Text] The Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the Central Council of the Trade Unions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, positively evaluating the results achieved in the hitherto bilateral cooperation in various areas of the trade unions' activity, note with satisfaction that under the leadership of the BCP and the Afghan People's Democratic Party, the foundations of the friendly relations, cooperation and mutual assistance which have been established between the two trade unions and the two countries' working people are constantly strengthening and expanding.

Noting that there exists a coincidence between the two trade unions' opinions on the basic issue of internal and international life, and that there are favorable conditions for expanding and strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation, the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the Central Council of the Trade Unions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have agreed on the following matters:

1. The Bulgarian trade unions and the trade unions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will further work steadily and consistently for preserving world peace, for disarmament, for consolidating the principles of peaceful coexistence and for turning detente into an irreversible process, by:

--Rendering active support to the revolutionary struggles of the capitalist countries' trade unions against exploitation and the domination of monopolies, for defending the vital interests of the working people and for expanding their trade unions' rights and freedoms;

--Assisting the efforts of the developing countries' trade unions and the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism for freedom, national independence and social progress;

--Working for perfecting WFTU activity in consolidating and increasing the prestige of this organization, as well as its attractiveness, and making efforts for further building the unity of action of trade unions throughout the world on a broad democratic and anti-imperialist basis.

2. The Bulgarian trade unions and the trade unions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will cooperate in developing the friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples and working people, and in strengthening and expanding the trade unions' cooperation in the following more important areas:

--Imparting the experience of the Bulgarian trade unions in all areas of their multisided activity, and especially the working people's participation in managing the production and the country, the organizational construction of the trade unions, organizing socialist competition, educating the working people and solving social questions;

--Rendering material assistance to the trade unions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, shipping literature and printed material, and sending information and specialists-consultants on all matters of interest to the Afghan trade unions;

--Close cooperation and coordination while participating in international trade union enterprises organized by the WFTU and other international organizations.

3. The trade union organizations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have agreed to utilize the following forms in implementing the tasks stemming from the aforementioned postulates:

--Exchange of trade union delegations and working groups on various levels and according to the separate questions of trade union activity;

--Building contacts between the branch trade unions, the territorial trade union organs and the trade union organs in some larger plants and other departments:

--Admitting leading Afghan trade union activists for training in the 10-month and short-term courses of the Georgi Dimitrov NIIPP [expansion unknown], and granting stipends for training specialists in the higher educational establishments and the middle technical schools;

--Exchanging lecturers, journalists and specialists on labor legislation and trade union questions;

--Exchanging information and publications of trade union questions.

The leaderships of the two countries' trade unions are to develop and adopt 2-year cooperation plans on the basis of this agreement.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CUBA

AU161955 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 16 Mar 81

["Friendly Relations With Cuba"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 16 Mar (BTA)--Today Bulgaria and Cuba signed a protocol on the development of friendly relations and cultural and scientific cooperation. In the next 5 years contacts will be activated between the Committee for Culture, the Bulgaro-Cuban Friendship Society and the Cuban Institute for Friendship Among Peoples and the Cuban-Bulgarian Friendship Society.

The protocol provides for organizing meetings, conferences, exhibitions and exchange of delegations.

Considerable impetus will be given to the contacts between Bulgarian and Cuban cultural and research institutes, between educational establishments, plants and workteams.

Bulgaria and Cuba's successes in the economic, political and cultural sphere will be propagated through information and propaganda material.

On the Bulgarian side the protocol was signed by Colonel-General Slavcho Trunski, chairman of the Friendship Society of Bulgaria and Cuba, and on the Cuban side by Mr Mario Rodriguez, deputy director of the Cuban Institute for Friendship Among Peoples.

FISHING COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PDRY

AU161535 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 16 Mar (BTA)--An agreement has been reached for a Bulgarian ship to make an industrial and experimental sailing in the waters of the PDR [People's Democratic Republic] of Yemen. The data obtained will serve as a basis to outline the future ways and means for the most efficient utilization of that country's fishery resources. Bulgaria is to render technical assistance to develop the fishing fleet of the PDR of Yemen. The possibilities for setting up a joint venture are being studied too. This is provided under the protocol signed here today on the talks between the delegations of the National Agro-Industrial Union and the delegation of the Fishery Resources Ministry of the PDR of Yemen.

The document was signed by the heads of the two delegations--Mr Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union, and by Mr Anix Hasan Yahya.

ZHIVKOV, KUBADINSKI ADDRESS FRONT MEETING

AU131400 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Mar 81 pp 1-8

[Report on meeting of the Fatherland Front National Council Bureau, headed by Pencho Kubadinski, with Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at the Boyana Residence on 10 March 1981]

[Summary] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, held a meeting with the Fatherland Front National Council Bureau at the Boyana Residence yesterday.

"Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, briefed Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the multifaceted activities of the Fatherland Front during the period following the 11th BCP Congress. He pointed out that in the process of implementing the congress decisions, the Fatherland Front developed even more, expanded its activities and even more closely rallied the communists, agrarians and nonparty citizens around the BCP's April plenum policy.

"In his statement, Comrade Pencho Kubadinski devoted particular attention to the Fatherland Front's aspirations, as the largest sociopolitical mass organization and as a nationwide movement under the leadership of the party, more and more successfully to adopt nationwide initiatives and local working campaigns, and more and more efficiently to coordinate the efforts of social organizations and state and economic organs in implementing the BCP's socioeconomic policy.

"The Fatherland Front has devoted its efforts to the development and useful functioning of self-sufficiency for the population in conurbation systems as regards basic foodstuffs, to the discovery of reserves--such as collecting and processing secondary raw materials, and saving energy and fuel in the municipal sphere and in daily life--as well as to a thrifty construction of housing units and a new upsurge in the movement to build well developed and healthy conurbation systems.

"The Fatherland Front is increasing its contribution to the development and perfection of socialist democracy. This organization's relations with the state power organs and the people's self-government system, as well as with National Assembly deputies and municipal councillors are strengthening and expanding. The Fatherland Front is increasingly becoming an active factor for the wide participation of the population in expanding public control, in decisively improving trade relations and municipal daily life services, as well as in the struggle against negative manifestations and for the consolidation of socialist legality and public discipline.

"Comrade Pencho Kubadinski stressed that the comprehensive ideological and educational work of the Fatherland Front is contributing to the more and more successful implementation of the socioeconomic tasks of community life, to the patriotic and internationalist education of the people and to a further consolidation of the socialist way of life.

"The relations of our Fatherland Front organization with patriotic front organizations in socialist countries, as well as with the national liberation and anti-imperialist forces, movements and parties throughout the world are contributing to the implementation of a consistent and peace-loving foreign policy as the one conducted by our party and government."

The participants in the meeting listened with great attention to Comrade Todor Zhivkov's address.

"In his statement, Comrade Zhivkov expressed his high appreciation of the Fatherland Front's multifaceted activities in accomplishing socioeconomic tasks. He further pointed out the fact that the Fatherland Front is greatly expanding its activites in those spheres which are its natural field of work; namely, in the care of man, the main problem upon which our party's policy is concentrating. The development of the Fatherland Front organization and movement is following a correct trend. Even greater results will be achieved in future along this same path. The role of the Fatherland Front as the largest mass support of the BCP and of the people's government will be further enhanced.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed the members of the Fatherland Front National Council Bureau on the main practical and theoretical questions and problems which were resolved during the period under review, and on the issues that will be the main subject of the 12th BCP Congress debates. Dwelling on the perfection of our society's political system, Comrade Zhivkov pointed out that the Fatherland Front, with its great experience, will pay an important role in combining representative democracy with direct democracy for the purpose of widely involving the people's masses in discussing and resolving the most vitally important issues of our country.

"In describing the present international situation, Comrade Zhivkov stressed that the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's speech at this congress will exert a tremendous influence and impact upon the intensification of the struggle for peace and detente throughout the world."

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski expressed cordial gratitude to Comrade Todor Zhivkov for the great attention he has always devoted to the activities and development of the Fatherland Front, and congratulated him on the title "Meritorious Worker of the Fatherland Front" which is being awarded to him and which is being conferred for the first time. Comrade Kubadinski assured the first party and state leader that the Fatherland Front will continue to devote its most assiduous efforts to implement the 1981 and 1982 plans, to rally the people around the correct BCP policy, inspired by the April plenum, and to involve the working masses in the implementation of the great deeds stemming from the decisions of the upcoming 12th BCP Congress.

ZHIVKOV, LEADERS ATTEND SOFIA CITY CONFERENCE

AU170925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] At the Universiade Hall in Sofia this morning the 24th Accountability-Election Conference of the Sofia city party organization began its work. Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pensho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, M Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Milko Balev, Misho Mischev and Vladimir Bonev, who were particularly cordially welcomed with applause and slogans in honor of the BCP, took their places in the working Presidium.

Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia city party committee, read a report the text of which was distributed in advance among those present. He outlined the basic problems that are being resolved by the Sofia city party organization. Assessing the results of the path traveled, the speaker emphasized that the April Leninist course has imbued every aspect of Sofia city's development. The conference is continuing its work.

BRIEFS

PLEVEN OKRUG CONFERENCE--The 24th Accountability-Election Conference of the Pleven Okrug party organization ended tonight. Peko Takov attended the conference and his speech emphasized tne Pleven Okrug party organization's cohesion with the BCP April line, as well as its successes in bringing the okrug workers collectives into the front-ranks of the country's competition campaign. Penko Gerganov was reelected first secretary of the Pleven Okrug party committee. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Mar 81 AU]

FOREIGN TOURISTS--In 1980 nearly 5.5 million foreign tourists visited Bulgaria. The foreign exchange revenue increased by more than 40 million foreign currency leva. In 1981 more than 100,000 Bulgarians will travel abroad in excursions organized by Balkantourist. They will have the opportunity to choose from 137 itineraries in 34 countries. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Feb 81 p 2 WA]

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK LEAVES FOR USSR VISIT

LD161528 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, left for the Soviet Union today at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He will have a working meeting with Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs. Seeing off Chnoupek at Ruzyne airport were Dusan Spacil, deputy foreign minister, and other leading representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ANTIFASCIST UNION, POLES SIGN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

AU161443 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Mar 81 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "The Importance of Firm Unity; CPCZ Central Committee Secretary J. Polednik has Received a Delegation of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy; Joint Communique Signed at the End of Deliberations of Czechoslovak and Polish Resistance Fighters"]

[Excerpt] On 12 March, the delegation of the Polish Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy had talks at the Federal Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Antifascist Fighters [CSSPB] in Prague with Frantisek Miseje, chairman of the CSSPB Federal Central Committee, and with representatives of the Czech and Slovak Central Committees of the Union of Antifascist Fighters. The Czechoslovak and Polish resistance fighters expressed their firm determination to continue fraternal cooperation in the spirit of the agreements concluded between their two organizations, and in the spirit of their Marxist-Leninist parties, the CPCZ and the PZPR.

A joint communique was signed at the close of the talks. The communique underscores the importance of firm unity and of a common course of the resistance organizations of the countries of the socialist community in the struggle for a consistent assertion of the legacy of fallen fighters against fascism, for freedom, socialism and strengthening of peace, for the relaxation of international tension and disarmament. The communique stresses that the activation of antisocialist forces in the Polish People's Republic plays into the hands of revanchism in the FRG, which is a true danger to peace in Europe. At the same time, the two unions express their full support to the principled peace policy of the countries of the socialist community led by the Soviet Union, particularly to the Soviet Union's constructive proposals submitted by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

TU DELEGATION VISIT TO POLISH COUNTERPARTS REPORTED

LD170105 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Excerpt] A delegation of Czechoslovakia's Central Trade Union Council has just returned from talks in Poland with representatives of that country's single industry trade union federations. Official contacts have thus been established between Czechoslovakia's Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and Poland's class-conscious trade unions. The delegations exchanged experiences and agreed on further cooperation.

Their agreement covers such aspects as educational cooperation as well as the exchange of experiences at national and regional level and at the level of plants and factories. Another sphere is social and health care. The latter especially concerns people working in surroundings detrimental to their health. They will be given priority in using health care facilities in Czechoslovakia. Working people from Poland will be able to use Czechoslovak trade union recreational facilities and their children are welcome to spend holidays in Czechoslovakia's trade union-run holiday camps.

Poland's single industry trade unions, unlike the Walesa-headed unions, are taking a principled attitude to many government proposals.

They themselves also submit proposals related to the protection of the working people's interests. Their calm voice, free of hysterical demagogy, takes into account the country's problems as well as the people's prospects. Their activities are therefore fully supported by the working people. This, by the way, is also corroborated by the fact that members of these unions who had left their ranks over the past months are rejoining them, actively working towards a positive class-conscious trade union policy.

The paramount task of the people of Poland is to get the country out of its current social-economic crisis. Part of this responsibility is also taken by the single industry trade union organizations of the working people. They are the genuine defenders of the interests of the working class and all working people. Therefore they are coming forward with demands for solving the problems of the working people. They also are willing to take part in the responsibility for production tasks. They are encouraging the working people to take an active part in management and to help run their own country. Moreover, the single industry trade unions will also carry out control functions.

POLISH ANTISOCIALISTS ADVISE ON INCREASED TENSION

'Ideological Friends'

AU161655 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Mar 81 p 6

[Article by RUDE PRAVO special correspondent Karol Mikulka: "Birds of a Feather Flock Together; Who Does Not Wish for Calm in Poland"]

[Text] A few days ago, the Warsaw Voivodship Prosecutor's Office passed on to the voivodship court of the capital of the Polish People's Republic [PPR] the indictment against Leszek Moczulski, Tadeusz Stanski and other representatives of an illegal antistate organization, the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN]. The acts of the accused may be characterized very briefly as follows: Endeavors aimed at forcibly overthrowing the PPR's constitutional system, at weakening its defense potential, at disrupting its ties with the socialist countries....

On hearing the press agencies' report on the indictment of Leszek Moczulski and his companions for proven antistate acts, we recalled our recent trip to Torun and Bydgoszcz. There, too, these people were being discussed.

Birds of a feather flock together. Something like that was said in the small group of people in front of the Torun bookshop.

One youth with a "Solidarity" badge flew into a rage, because there appeared to be a person publicly acknowledging that he condemns the activities of the gentlemen of the so-called Confederation. "They are our friends," the young man insisted, with the raised voice of a person who has no other sensible arguments at his disposal.

Nevertheless a few other people dared to oppose him, to voice at least some objections against "Solidarity's" ideological friends.

The excited debate in front of the bookshop window--exhibiting a "Solidarity" poster demanding the release of so-called political prisoners, representatives of the so-called KPN, from custody--was repeated a bit later in front of the house where Copernicus was born. All the leaflets, all the information about the opening times had disappeared overnight from the notice rack displayed only a few meters from the entrance to the Copernicus Museum.

"There, you see how Solidarity can abuse even the pride of our city. Nothing is sacred to them."

Here, too, the "Solidarity" poster was prominent.

--We demand the immediate release of Leszek Moczulski and other political prisoners!

--We demand that the demands of the Warsaw and Iodz students be granted!

--We demand the registration of Rural Solidarity.

And each point an ultimatum. Never a word on good will, on the endeavor to contribute toward resolving economic difficulties by honest work. Not even a sign of a positive reply to the Polish premier's appeal for 90 days of calm work. Those signing their names under such posters and leaflets have in fact quite different interests. This was documented for us a few hours later by the comrades at the Bydgoszcz Voivodship party committee.

"The current declarations, the steps undertaken by many Solidarity representatives--for instance, the demand to release the enemies of socialist Poland from custody--merely round out the picture of their profiles. They themselves had been in conflict with the law time and again. It is thus clear that they are taking the side of people with the same way of thinking."

We are told that one of the "Solidarity" representatives had tried some time ago to cross to the West over our own, Czechoslovak, territory, self-evidently with weapon in hand. They probably imagine the protection of Moczulski and people like him in the same manner: Through violations of the law...Moreover, their contacts with subversive centers in the FRG, the United States or Great Britain are known. There is no doubt that these centers are their benefactors.

In the materials issued by the Warsaw, Katowice and Bydgoszcz voivodship party committees we also read data on other contacts--contacts between the functionaries of the so-called Confederation and KOR, headed by Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik and others. At the same time these names appear in the lists of advisers of Walesa's trade union.

On 25 January, Jacek Kuron declared at a meeting of students of the Warsaw polytechnical schools, held in the Riviera Club, that both he and the other KOR members are fulfilling the function merely of advisers to "Solidarity." Today, when a period of calm is supposed to reign in Poland, he and Michnik are ruthlessly heckling young people into pressuring party and government bodies. Kuron advises "Solidarity" on how to organize tension and conflicts. The functionaries of the so-called Confederation, of KOR and "Solidarity" are absolutely unanimous in this.

FRG Assistance

AU161533 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Mar 81 p 7

[Zdenek Horeni commentary in the column "Notes": "Provocative Appeals From the FRG"]

[Text] A new example of how West German reaction supplies slogans and instructions to antisocialist forces in Poland was provided this Thursday by the West German BADISCHE ZEITUNG. The newspaper reflected on how a "true reconciliation" should materialize between the Polish Government and Walesa's organization, and claimed that, allegedly, this development is primarily hampered by local party functionaries. By their stubbornness, with which they adhere to old manners of conduct, as the West German newspaper we cited above wrote, they are provoking (!!) local strikes....

This naturally leads to the advice given by the BADISCHE ZEITUNG to Polish counter-revolutionary forces: Namely, that it is "not sufficient to replace only the top apparatchiks; it is also necessary to change the entire structure of state power on lower levels, since this power is now the main obstacle to the democratization process (!!) in Poland." On Thursday morning this information was carried by the Deutschlandfunk radio station.

As the BADISCHE ZEITUNG could surely retort, it wrote the things cited above for its West German consumers. The slogans and appeals appearing today in the BADISCHE ZEITUNG, and tomorrow perhaps in DIE WELT, are zealously passed on by the so-called Radio Free Europe, an American broadcasting state in Munich, in its Polish broadcasts the very same day. That is, of course, if its transoceanic chiefs or their friends from the West German espionage center had not themselves sneaked the slogans and appeals into the BADISCHE ZEITUNG, because this is how it is done. It is what the anticommunist centers did as far back as 1968, when they encouraged and incited the Czechoslovak counterrevolution, or, more precisely, when they meddled in Czechoslovak events. And in the same incorrigible way they are now meddling in events in Poland. It can be seen in black and white in the BADISCHE ZEITUNG on 12 March.

LIPAVSKY DESCRIBES SOLIDARITY'S RADOM ACTIVITIES

AU161343 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Mar 81 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "How Strikes Are Being Enforced; At 'Solidarity's' Plenary Meeting in Radom"]

[Text] Even though a strike alert has been declared in the entire voivodship, it is hardly discernible in the streets of Radom. There are lines in front of food stores, enterprises run at full speed, newspapers report that the plan is being fulfilled. My passenger, a student I have given a lift, says: "This is nothing compared with what was going on here 2 months ago when Solidarity publicly lashed out for the first time against local party and voivodship functionaries. By now people are fed up with the clamor and the strikes."

Nevertheless, Walesa's trade unions are doing as much as they can, organizing meetings in enterprises and spouting from early in the morning through the loudspeakers in the windows of "Solidarity's" Radom headquarters demagogical, psychologically calculated appeals: Be with us, we are with you! Support us, your demands are at stake!

To demonstrate that, a dozen ultimatum-like demands are being read.

The wall of the building around the loudspeakers sports signs and slogans: "What we demand must be met!" Above all that is an enormous painted sign: "Mozgawa, Maczkowki, Prokopiak must go!"

The names refer to the commander of the voivodship's public security corps, the chairman of the People's Council and the first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee.

What is the response of the voivodship party committee?

"All this represents an open attack on party and state bodies, blatant slander of our functionaries. Our comrades are now facing the task of showing the people in the factories everything in the proper light, especially the fact that what 'Solidarity' is doing is consistent with its statutes. The PZPR voivodship committee will convene on Monday and adopt a position on the matter."

We visited the House of Culture of the Radoskor enterprise where a plenary meeting of "Solidarity's" delegates from the entire voivodship was just being held. They have the presidium approve: On 18 March a warning strike will be staged in a few hundred plants. The pay for the time lost due to the strike will be derived from average monthly wages. While someone in the presidium was reading additional demands, the organizers were handing them out in written form. The list is a mixture of miscellaneous demands: the ousting of members of the public security corps from their building, the release from prison of people who commited criminal offences, but also the construction of a new school in Majdowie and so forth. But foremost among Walesa's trade unions' demand is the resignation of those whose names were pilloried on "Solidarity's" building. All kinds of invectives and insults addressed to those public officials resound from the rostrum.

Some delegates wonder where some of the demands originated. For an outside observer it is easy to detect the motive behind all that: The delegates must be confronted with a fait accompli. When it comes to social demands no one worries or asks whether the state can afford their implementation. And as regards the so-called experts who are to aid the leaders of "Solidarity" in their negotiations with the government commission, they are unknown to the people in the hall.

Suddenly a crew of the American ABC-News with its blue television camera breaks into the hall.

Escort the people out, a delegate exclaims.

They do not understand, an organizer responds. They only speak English.

They are Americans, someone else explains.

That is followed by applause.

People in the presidium rule with a smile: Let them stay.

The discussion continues, new demands are raised. Someone demands that "Solidarity" should see to it that his plant is transferred from its present association to a different one. Someone else demands that the premises of the self-help farmers' association be vacated for social purposes. Next to me I hear someone say that they should be allocated to the so-called rural "Solidarity," and so forth.

This becomes too much even for the chairman of the presidium. He takes the floor: "Colleagues, what matters is one thing above all, that those who must go resign to make place for people we want, people we will trust. Only then will all our demands be arranged."

Applause in the hall.

"Who agrees?" Two abstain from voting. A. Sobieraj, chairman of the Radom "Solidarity" asks: "Why? State your reasons, colleagues!"

It is embarrassing. The embarrassment can be read even from some delegates' faces. From other delegates' features one can read agreement with the chairman's call. Thus one of the challenged people must willy-nilly get up and confess why he behaved as he did. He says that the names in the list of demands--meaning the names of people whose reemployment in enterprises they had to leave some time ago, "Solidarity" asserts--mean nothing to him...after all, we must tell our people in the factories who are the people we are fighting for!

Applause. The gentlemen sitting behind the chairman's table cannot but reveal the truth. They say that Mr Sitarek was fired from the post of a clerk in a commune, allegedly because he opposed the voivod...my neighbor whispers to me that Mr Sitarek has never been a very zealous worker. Mr Kras, in turn, has been released from custody because his sentence was suspended....

A series of new demands follows.

"And the government commission is to deal with all this," one of the delegates thinks aloud.

He is given an answer by the people in the presidium: "Of course not. We will merely exert pressure for the right people to get to the right posts. Then they will make all the arrangements; do you understand?"

"I do not like all this," a delegate resolutely declared. "First we vote that we will strike and only then are we told why." The next person to speak was someone from the so-called rural "Solidarity," who was invited as a "guest." He introduced himself as a "farmer" and asked the delegates to endorse his organization.

Chairman Sobieraj urged the delegates "to see to it that banners, slogans and posters are hung out in towns and villages because what matters, colleagues, is that our strength be made visible. Moreover, it is the task of every chairman of a plant organization to write a letter immediately after returning home to the director of his factory to notify him of the strike on 18 March, to request entry into the enterprise radio and to report, I beg you, any resistance to us in the inter-enterprise committee. There is one more thing: We must have firm, reliable communications among ourselves--not only by telephone and teletype but also through messengers. We will select them and transmit the slogans. We must have connections with all areas and factories..."

BILAK OFFICIALS WELCOME CPUSA'S HALL ON VISIT

LD170059 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Today, Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, arrived in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. At the airport he was welcomed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by other representatives.

RUDE PRAVO SCORES REAGAN AID TO AFGHAN INSURGENTS

AU161411 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Mar 81 p 7

[Vladimir Divis Commentary in the Column "Notes": "They Have Proven Themselves Guilty"]

[Text] On Monday, 2 weeks after the publication of the new Soviet peace proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, one of them--the one pertaining to the so-called Afghan question--was answered by Washington. President Reagan admitted that the United States is ready to considerably increase military aid for Afghan counter-revolutionaries. Those words have aroused considerable attention and embarrassment throughout the world.

In the course of the last 2 years the Soviet party and state leadership has clearly demonstrated its readiness to take part in a peaceful settlement of the situation in south-west Asia. The congress report voiced anew the willingness to withdraw the Soviet military contingent after an agreement with the Afghan Government, the prerequisite being that all foreign interference in the internal affairs of that country be halted and effective inter-national guarantees be given that no new intervention occur.

The Soviet Union has always categorically rejected the attempts of Western governments to link the events in Afghanistan with the situation in the Persian Gulf. However, in an attempt to contribute as much as possible to the soonest possible liquidation of those flashpoints of tension in the Middle East, it has manifested its readiness to negotiate on questions concerning Afghanistan in connection with issues concerning the security of the Persian Gulf.

It is no secret that the Washington administration has been for a rather long time the most generous ally of the anti-Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs infiltrating the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from the territories of Pakistan and Iran. So far the whole material and financial aid has been flowing to the camps of Afghan counterrevolutionaries under the cloak of miscellaneous would-be private organizations, concealing in most cases the American CIA.

However, this is no longer true today because the American President frankly admitted that instead of seeking a peaceful settlement his administration is planning a new escalation of the--from now on absolutely overt--interference of the United States in the affairs of revolutionary Afghanistan. With final validity, Reagan thereby at the same time crossed out all previous statements by many American political representatives solemnly swearing that the United States does not have anything in common with the fight of Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs.

The President himself thus tore off the United States' face the last residual shred of the mask of "noninterference in Afghan affairs." He has proven himself guilty.

PRACE SCORES U.S. ARMS DELIVERIES TO THREE NATIONS

AU161434 Prague PRACE in Czech 13 Mar 81 p 2

[Commentary signed (MS): "On the Margin of Events; Overt Interference"]

[Text] It is only a few days since U.S. President Reagan openly stated in an interview with ABC-TV that the United States is ready to deliver arms to Afghanistan. That means arms against the legal Afghan Government. The United States is prepared to give them regardless of the fact that this constitutes a gross interference in the internal affairs of another country.

As soon as this statement faded away, there immediately was further evidence of an essentially identical spirit of the policy of interference, provoking and nurturing conflicts and suppressing the drive of national liberation forces. Next week, the Reagan government intends to ask the U.S. Congress to agree to American military aid to counterrevolutionaries in Angola, to their extremely reactionary organization Unita [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], which has been under the strong influence of the CIA espionage center for a number of years. The United States does not even intend to "tolerate" Angola's progressive endeavors. As regards the U.S. Congress, this will be the first test of strength. It was precisely this body which in 1976, at the time when it had a Democratic majority, adopted measures against U.S. interference in Angola. However, in the present situation, when it even here has a Republican majority, next week's decision is difficult to foresee.

The third consignee of American military deliveries--next to counterrevolutionary, diversionary groups--will be a quite official government, this time in South Korea. The United States will deliver to the South Korean regime 24 most modern F-16 fighter-bombers and will grant it large credit exclusively to purchase American military technology. This transaction is a period, or rather an exclamation mark, behind the visit of the first official foreign guest to the White House since Reagan took office. The guest was Chon Tu-hwan.

If we bring these three aforementioned one-week decisions together, their common denominator will emerge: The tenacious effort to threaten and in all possible ways hamper the formerly oppressed nations on their free path. In this one week alone, the White House has clearly proved that it gives arms to organized terror, carried out by renegades against their own nations, that it actively participates in that terror while contending something else.

At the same time, Washington's course is a warning not only to the aforementioned countries and their people, but also to other countries on the way toward the path of socialist development. Reagan's statement concerning Afghanistan is especially nothing less than a public admission of U.S. armed aggression vis-a-vis that country. The Soviet daily IZVESTIYA very appropriately wrote that after this admission "no one in the West can doubt the correctness and timeliness of the joint Afghan-Soviet actions."

BRIEFS

WRITERS' AGREEMENT WITH SFRY--Bratislava, 5 Mar (CTK)--A protocol on cooperation for 1981 between the Union of Czechoslovak Writers and the Union of Yugoslav Writers was signed here today by Secretary of the Union of Slovak Writers Jan Solovic and member of the union of Yugoslav Writers Presidium Miroslav Maksimovic. The protocol is based on the 3-year cooperation plan between both unions and provides for exchange working stays for Czechoslovak and Yugoslav writers and reciprocal visits on the occasion of literary events and international meetings of writers. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1740 GMT 5 Mar 81 LD]

IRAQI DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

Welcome by Neumann, Kleiber

LD170040 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] An Iraqi Government delegation arrived in Berlin today to take part in the sixth meeting of the GDR-Iraq joint economic committee. It is led by First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan. Accompanying him are, among others, the country's ministers of trade and planning. The delegation was greeted at Berlin Schoenefeld Airport by Deputy Chairmen of the GDR Council of Ministers Alfred Neumann and Guenther Kleiber. Alfred Neumann praised the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries. The guests expressed their conviction that the coming meeting will further help to develop economic and scientific and technical cooperation on a long-term basis.

Talks With Stoph

LD170045 East Berlin ADN in English 2145 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 16 Mar (ADN)--The German Democratic Republic and Iraq are interested in a systematic and long-term development of their mutually advantageous cooperation. This was emphasized during an extensive exchange of views here on Monday between GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Iraq's first vice premier, Taha Yasin Ramadan, a member of the Regional Leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and of the Revolutionary Command Council.

Both sides acknowledged the results of their long-standing, broad and successful cooperation. The GDR would continue to support the efforts of the Iraqi people to consolidate its independence and to deepen economic and social progress, Willi Stoph said.

The two politicians agreed that, in view of imperialism's policy of confrontation, pursued by the U.S. in particular, it was especially urgent to unite all anti-imperialist forces even more firmly. In this way, the main task of the present--safeguarding peace--could be guarantee and the process of detente continued, they added. [sentence as received]

Baghdad Report

JN161926 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 16 Mar (INA)--The first round of official talks between Iraq and the GDR began here today.

The Iraqi side to the talks was headed by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolutionary Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister, and the German side by Premier Willi Stoph.

During the talks, Ramadan reviewed the history of the Iraqi-Iranian dispute and the roots of the Persian aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation.

The German side showed full understanding of Iraq's position and initiatives to solve its dispute with Iran by peaceful means.

The two sides discussed the means to strengthen the existing ties of friendship and cooperation between them and also reviewed international issues of mutual concern.

The Iraqi side in the talks included Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Dr Taha Ibran al-'Abdallah, minister of planning; Ahmad Husayn, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry; and Khalid 'Uthman, Iraqi ambassador in Berlin.

The German side include Guenther Kleiber, deputy prime minister; Roland Schumann, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Dr Klaus Willerding, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Committee Begins Meetings

JN170840 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0755 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 17 Mar (INA)--The sixth session of the Iraqi-GDR joint committee began here last night. The Iraqi side is headed by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, while the GDR side is headed by Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building.

At the outset of the meetings, Hasan 'Ali asserted that Iraq is determined to develop its economic, trade, technical and scientific relations with the GDR. Referring to the Iranian aggression against Iraq, he said that the aim of this aggression is to disrupt the development process in Iraq. He stressed Iraq's resolve to forge ahead in its development march to build a new society. He explained that Iraq seeks to expand its trade volume and economic cooperation with the GDR to serve the two countries' joint interests.

FISCHER RECEIVES JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY

LD162344 East Berlin ADN in English 1725 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 16 Mar (ADN)--The successful and dynamic development of relations between the German Democratic Republic and Japan was acknowledged here today by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and Kazuo Aichi, parliamentary state secretary in the Japanese Foreign Ministry. The latest meeting of the two countries' economic commissions was further evidence of this, they said.

The two politicians underlined their governments' readiness to further develop mutually beneficial relations in all fields. In doing so, they would contribute to strengthening international trust and to improving the situation in the world.

Kazuo Aichi described the forthcoming visit to Japan by GDR head of state Erich Honecker as an event of outstanding importance. The two politicians agreed that the current tense situation in the world called for increased efforts for (?safeguarding) and putting an end to the arms race.

Honecker Discusses Trade

LD170350 East Berlin ADN in English 2149 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 16 Mar (ADN)--The head of state of the German Democratic Republic, Erich Honecker, has welcomed the Japanese Government's readiness to conclude a treaty on trade and ocean shipping with the GDR. At a reception for a Japanese delegation here today, Erich Honecker said this was in (?line) with the intention of the GDR "to establish long-term, stable trade, economic and transport relations" and it was "of great importance for the further development of our relations."

The GDR State Council chairman added that he was looking forward with great expectations to his state visit to Japan. By shaping "our relations in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence," Erich Honecker went on to say, "the process of detente in the world is being supported and we are contributing to consolidating world peace."

The Japanese delegation included personages who took part in the eleventh joint meeting of the GDR-Japan and the Japan-GDR economic committees from 12 to 16 March. It was heard by Eishiro Saito; [words indistinct] committee and president of the Nippon Steel Corporation.

Erich Honecker acknowledged the latest decisions and agreements reached by the Japan-GDR and GDR-Japan economic committees, under which, amongst other things, trade between the two countries is to at least double in the next two to three years.

In addition, cooperation in third countries is to be steeped up and the exchange of know-how and licences accelerated. "For this, favourable preconditions exist within the scope of our 1981-85 five-year plan," Erich Honecker said. "We also welcome the fact that [words indistinct] Japanese tourist [words indistinct] visit the GDR this year," he added.

In his address Erich Honecker said that the existing trade and economic relations between the two states "have reached a new quality". Trade in 1980 was four times that of 1977. It should not go unmentioned, he said, that, in addition to the economic, scientific and technical fields, relations between the two states in the cultural and political spheres "are gaining more and more in importance."

The president of Nippon steel corporation, Eishiro Saito, underlined that the Japanese enterprises belonging to the Japan-GDR economic commission were prepared to contribute decisively towards shaping friendly relations. This was particularly true for the promotion of many-sided trade and economic relations.

TRADE WITH CSSR TO REACH R2 BILLION THIS YEAR

LD161428 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] The CSSR announced at a press conference in Leipzig today that trade between the GDR and CSSR will reach R2 billion this year for the first time. The 35 Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprises represented at the fair are fully equipped to help reach this objective by way of relevant agreements. Heavy engineering products, the metallurgical industry, electronics, electrical goods, medical technology, as well as consumer goods, ar in the forefront of the range offered. The important progress in specialization and cooperation is an expression of successful cooperation between the CSSR and GDR, and the proportion of goods traded on this basis has risen to nearly 28 percent of total trade turnover.

CUBAN VICE MINISTERS MEET GERHARD WEISS IN LEIPZIG

FL162312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Leipzig--Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has exchanged views with several Cuban vice ministers. The talk, which was hosted by Cuban Ambassador to the GDR Julio Garcia Olivera, was concerned with talks being held by the Cuban officials to expand bilateral cooperation. Meeting with Weiss at the Cuban pavillion of the Leipzig Spring Fair were Cuban Vice Ministers Rene Pombo of the Central Planning Board, Jose de la Fuente of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Arturo Rodriguez of the Ministry of Higher Education.

Weiss expressed satisfaction with the way in which cooperation between the GDR and Cuba is being expanded.

SECURITY ORGANS DETAIN FRG TRANSIT ABUSER

AU161917 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Mar 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Criminal Attack of Mierendorff Gang Foiled"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 12 March 1981, GDR security organs apprehended redhanded FRG citizen Edgar Kunze, an agent of the secret service controlled criminal Mierendorff Gang, and detained him. Kunze participated intensively in the Mierendorff gang's crimes on the GDR's transit routes, also abusing the territory of other states. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued. The Audi-80 automobile with license plate No AC-D3509, used for the crime, was impounded.

TOASTS GIVEN AT DINNER FOR VISITING ROMANIAN PREMIER

Stoph Toast

AU131807 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 81 p 2

[Toast by Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, at dinner in honor of Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at the Council of Ministers Building in Berlin on 11 March]

[Text] Dear Comrade Ilie Verdet, dear Romanian comrades and friends, allow me to very cordially welcome you once again to the GDR and its capital Berlin!

Your visit and the results which have been achieved in the consultations so far as well as the talks confirm us in the certainty that this meeting will also constructively contribute to further deepening the friendly cooperation between our parties, states and peoples.

It is with great satisfaction that we note a vigorous and dynamic upsurge in mutual relations.

Indeed many activities have been carried out to especially implement the important agreements and provisions following the official friendship visit of a GDR party-state delegation headed by Comrade Erich Honecker to the Socialist Republic of Romania in June 1980. We are highly pleased about this but at the same time it commits us to new efforts, as you, dear Comrade Verdet, will agree.

SED and RCP are Collaborating Closely

Practice again and again confirms that the collaboration between our Marxist-Leninist parties is the motive power for the development of bilateral relations in all fields.

A significant expression of this has been the meetings, which always provide new and important stimuli for consolidating our friendship and universal cooperation, between Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu, the leading representatives of our parties and states.

This is also confirmed in the "long-term program of the main directions of the economic and scientific-technological cooperation and specialization in important branches of the economies of the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania through 1990," which has been submitted to us for signature, and in the trade agreement for 1981-85 which was concluded in January and which provided for a 50 percent increase in the exchange of goods at a volume of approximately R6 billion.

All this is of great use for increasing the effectiveness of the two countries' economies. It fosters the further shaping of the developed socialist society in our countries and serves the benefit of our peoples. At the same time we contribute to developing a still closer collaboration among the members of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA as well as to strengthening socialism as a whole.

Dear Romanian comrades and friends, the maintenance and consolidation of peace has been and will remain the vital question of mankind. Therefore the GDR together with the fraternal socialist countries is exerting every effort to achieve positive results in the struggle to ban the danger of war and consolidate peace and detente by constructive activities. This is of special importance in view of exacerbation of the international situation by the confrontation course of powerful circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, as well as by NATO's peace-threatening intensified armament policy which intends to gain military superiority over the socialist countries. It is now getting more and more obvious that it is above all the strength of the socialist community and its coordinated action which guarantee a permanently secured and peaceful future.

The Warsaw Pact member countries have submitted a constructive program with their declaration of May 1980 and the Moscow meeting of their leading representatives. The comprehensive peace initiative set by Comrade Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress finds respect and recognition throughout the world.

Stability in Europe Must Be Preserved

This initiative confirms the constructive peace policy of the community of socialist countries. We fully and unreservedly support the new Soviet proposals which are designed to check the arms race, limit and above all reduce the number of nuclear mass destruction weapons and create an atmosphere of confidence among countries.

The GDR actively commits itself to preserve the stability on our continent reached through the process of detente. This requires that political detente be complemented with military detente. It is particularly important to convene a European conference on military detente and disarmament. The constructive proposals of the socialist countries in this field are already on the negotiating table.

The only thing needed now is for the Western side to abstain from constantly stirring up tensions and show enough good sense to get together for an active and constructive dialogue.

Dear comrades, the communists and all working people of our country are now comprehensively and with great activity preparing for the forthcoming 10th SED Congress. In honor of this party congress the GDR people have achieved impressive results in the biggest mass initiative since the founding of our republic. Based on the achievements made so far, the 10th party congress will adopt pioneering resolutions on further shaping the developed socialist society.

We will consistently continue the political course of our main task, in its unity of economic and social policy.

In Firm Alliance with the Soviet Union

As in the past the successes of our advance will have their stable basis in the close friendship and cooperation and the unshakable alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, and in the firm roots of the GDR in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

Dear Romanian comrades and friends, it is with great interest and joy that we watch your achievements in shaping the universally developed socialist society in your country.

Genuine respect has to be paid to the diligent Romanian people who under the leadership of the RCP have established a strong socialist country with modern industry and advanced agriculture. We wish you and all communists and working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania new and important successes in further solving these great problems in all fields of the socioeconomic development of your country!

I ask you to raise your glass and drink to the firm friendship and cooperation between the SED and RCP, the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the benefit of our peoples and to strengthening socialism and peace! To the Central Committees of our parties and their general secretaries, the Comrades Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu. To your health, dear Comrade Ilie Verdet, and to the health of all Romanian comrades and friends present here.

Verdet Toast

AU131852 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 81 p 2

[Toast by Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, delivered at a dinner given in his honor by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in the Council of Ministers Building in Berlin on 11 March]

[Text] Very esteemed Comrade Willi Stoph, dear comrades and friends:

I also want to avail myself of today's opportunity to express to the GDR Government and to you personally the most cordial gratitude on behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the kind invitation to pay an official friendship visit to the GDR.

I also thank you for the attention and hospitality accorded us, for the heartfelt, friendly words which you addressed to the Romanian people and to our party-state leadership.

Our visit to your republic, our joint talks are a component part of the constant development of the friendly fraternal relations between Romania and the GDR. In this context I would like to express my particular gratitude for the reception by Comrade Erich Honecker and for the friendly and fruitful talks with him.

Friendship Treaty Is A Good Basis

The Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania are attaching maximum importance to the results of developing relations with your country which are based on the principles and stipulations of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance as well as on the declarations signed by the leading representatives of our parties and states in 1977 and 1980.

A decisive role in this entire dynamic development of our relations is attached to the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, as well as to the stipulations and agreements made on that occasion.

I would like to express my satisfaction with the expansion of the commodity exchange and the broadening of cooperation and specialization in production between our countries. We are pleased that the GDR occupies a foremost place in Romania's foreign trade. Scientific-technical cooperation, cultural exchange, contacts at the most varied levels as well as exchanges of experiences in building the new societal system have also broadened.

The constant development and modernization of the national economies of Romania and the GDR are creating realistic opportunities for the continuous expansion and deepening of economic cooperation, for an ever steeper increase in the commodity exchange and for intensifying cooperation and specialization in the most varied fields. The projects of the long-term program for cooperation which we shall sign tomorrow constitute a fine basis for achieving the targets mapped out for us. We are convinced that this will serve the socialist construction in our countries, raising the prosperity of our two peoples and the cause of socialism, cooperation and peace.

Esteemed comrades,

As close friends, as communists, the Romanian people sincerely rejoice over the remarkable achievements accomplished by your people under SED leadership on the road to building the developed socialist society. We are expressing our high appreciation of this. From the bottom of our hearts we wish you new and increasingly greater successes in preparing for the 10th congress of your party that will promote the further prosperity of your socialist fatherland.

Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party our people have fulfilled the 1976-80 5-year plan with good results and have embarked upon implementing the party program targets for the second stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and of Romania's advancement to communism. This stage envisages the further stepped-up development of the productive forces on the basis of an intensified implementation of the scientific-technical revolution, the carrying out of a far-reaching agrarian revolution as well as raising the people's general prosperity.

We are paying particular attention to constantly perfecting the organization and management of society, the development of socialist democracy, the broadening of the democratic framework for the active participation of the workers class and the peasants and of all working people in working out and implementing the policy of the party and state and in the management of society.

To Strengthen Anti-Imperialist Solidarity

At the same time Socialist Romania is contributing in the peoples' struggle for peace, detente, independence, cooperation and progress.

We are proceeding from the fact that the present international situation is very complicated. Extraordinary tensions, new conflicts and centers of tensions have arisen, which provoke serious dangers for the security of all of mankind. This fact demands the strengthening of the solidarity and collaboration among the socialist countries, all anti-imperialist, progressive and democratic forces to prevent the international situation from deteriorating and to resume the policy of detente, cooperation and peace.

We are developing relations with all socialist countries on a broad basis and working together with CEMA member countries to implement the projects provided in the integrated program and in the long-term target programs for improving cooperation within the framework of CEMA.

We are also developing cooperation with the Warsaw Pact member countries with the aim of defense against any imperialist aggression.

We are expanding cooperation with the developing countries, the nonaligned countries and all countries of the world.

We firmly regard the principles of complete equality, recognition of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the internal affairs, mutual benefit, and abstention from force and threat of force as a basis of relations with all countries.

We consider the constructive course of the current meeting in Madrid of great importance and hope that it will be concluded with the best possible results in uniformly implementing the Helsinki documents and will give a new impetus to the development of the cooperation among the participating countries. To convene a conference to strengthen confidence and disarmament on the continent as well as to guarantee the continuation of the security process and of the development of cooperation in Europe would be of particular importance.

Endorsement of the Brezhnev Initiative

Along with the socialist countries and all peace-loving states and forces, Romania is determined to continue to support the ending of the arms race and the transition to definite disarmament measures, in particular in the field of nuclear disarmament, as well as the implementation of the balance of forces not by increasing but by permanently reducing the arms race until it is finally liquidated. In this spirit our party has welcomed and fully supports the proposals for securing peace, detente and disarmament, which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recently submitted to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Romania actively supports the abolition of force, the solution of all conflicts and disputes among countries by peaceful measures only. We also advocate the abolition of underdevelopment and the implementation of a new, just and equal international economic order.

Esteemed comrades, I want to express my full satisfaction with the talks and agreements made so far. They will contribute to further develop the friendly relations of solidarity between our parties, states and peoples.

Allow me to raise my glass in this spirit to the well-being and prosperity of the GDR people, to the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between our parties, states and peoples, to the health of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, to your health, highly esteemed Comrade Willi Stoph, and to the health of all comrades present here.

COMMENTATOR REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS IN POLAND

LD152014 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 15 Mar 81

["Seven Days of Five Continents" program]

[Text] [Unidentified presenter] The events in Poland still attract great interest throughout the world. I asked Szabolca Szilagyi first of all how far the preparations for the extraordinary PZPR congress have progressed.

[Szilagyi] As several events indicated during this past week as well, the preparations are underway both in the basic branches and in the higher party organs. However, no decision has yet been reached as regards the timing of the congress. It was said at the session of the preparatory commission that the ninth Central Committee plenum, which is to meet in session soon, will decide on this matter. The congress preparatory commission held a session this week under the chairmanship of Stanislaw Kania, and the further developed version of the draft program of the congress was discussed. Stefan Olszowski, Central Committee secretary, stressed that this document will encompass every sphere of party life and will provide both evaluations and recommendations for solutions, reflecting the views of the party membership.

In the party branches, in the discussions held in prepartion for the congress, the communists stressed that the esteem in which the party is held greatly depends on the ideological and ethical conduct of its members. In the last few months the activites of the controlling bodies of the party have increased in the provinces as well; it is intended thereby to purge the PZPR ranks of all those who are unworthy of party membership.

[Question] Besides the preparations for the congress, one of the main tasks in Poland continues to be effecting improvements in the economic situation. How can the views of the economists on this matter be summed up?

[Answer] On Monday one of the reports on the congress of Polish economists noted that these days society expects solutions from the experts in economics. It was said at the congress in connection with the plan for economic reform that it is still not perfect in several important respects; thus it cannot be expected to provide the turn-around. The economists drew the attention of the government and the trade union to the need for beginning discussions on a program for the reorganization of consumer prices which would include compensations for future price rises. One idea continually recurs throughout the discussions: that the present crisis could have been avoided if the work and warnings of the economists had not been ignored in the last decade.

[Question] The Western press has persisted in saying during the last week that the events in Lodz and Radom could bring into question the 90-day program of Premier Jaruzelski. Is there any basis for this contention?

[Answer] I would certainly not refer to these two provincial events as disturbances of the calm proclaimed by Premier Jaruzelski. The 1-hour strike at Lodz and the still tense situation at Radom are both local actions. What is certain is that neither serves the social calm which is so badly needed. In Lodz there was a 1-hour strike on Tuesday because during staff reductions four leading Solidarity activists were dismissed from an Interior Ministry hospital. The negotiations led to a solution whereby the four workers were reinstated until a decision by the labor tribunal. In Radom a strike alert is in force in connection with the elucidation of responsibility for the local events in 1976. Solidarity has proclaimed a 2-hour strike for next Wednesday. In view of all this, naturally, one must muse on the statement made by Lech Walesa, according to which Solidarity wishes to act in the interests of calm and stability and wants to refrain from strikes.

CANADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT REPORTED

Arrival in Budapest

LD161136 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 16 Mar (MTI)--The Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, Dr Mark Rudolph MacGuigan, arrived in Budapest on Monday on an official visit at the invitation of his counterpart, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. At the Ferihegy airport the guest was met by Frigyes Puja. Present was also to welcome him Dorothy Jane Armstrong, Budapest ambassador of Canada.

Meeting with Kadar, Lazar

LD170031 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 16 Mar (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, received Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan, currently on an official visit, in the party headquarters, Monday. The meeting was attended by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. Canada's ambassador to Budapest Dorothy Jane Armstrong was also there.

Later in the day Dr. MacGuigan was received by Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar.

Discussion of East, West

LD170029 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 16 Mar (MTI)--Official Hungarian-Canadian foreign ministerial talks opened in Budapest on Monday. At the discussions marked by an open atmosphere, Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Canadian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Dr. Mark Rudolph MacGuigan devoted special attention to evaluating the international situation, particularly to issues pertaining to East-West relations. They also dealt comprehensively with detente and disarmament.

KADAR, GYENES MEET WITH CPUSA'S GUS HALL

LD170159 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 16 March (MTI)--Gus Hall, secretary-general of the Communist Party of the United States paid a visit to Hungary between March 10 and 16 at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

The American guest was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. Andras Gyenes, secretary of the party Central Committee, had talks with him.

The leaders of the two parties exchanged views in a cordial, comradely atmosphere on the issues of the international situation, and of the international communist and working class movement. They informed each other on the situation and activities of their respective parties.

They stated that the aggressive endeavours made to slow down the process of detente, to increase tension and to intensify the arms race represent grave danger to the peoples of Europe and of the entire world. From the viewpoint of strengthening peace and international security they attributed importance to that all democratic and peace-loving forces join for action. They valued the proposals of the 26th Congress of the CPSU aiming at detente and the diminishing of military-political tension as ones bearing especially great significance.

They agreed on that the bilateral and multilateral meetings, conferences of the communist and workers parties serve and strengthen the common endeavours and goals of the international communist and working class movement in a useful manner. They gave expression to their solidarity with the peoples and movements struggling for independence and social progress.

The representatives of the two parties expressed their willingness to continue to strengthen the relations between the HSWP and the U.S. Communist Party in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism. Gus Hall left Budapest on Monday.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE WHO OFFICIAL, DISCUSS PROGRAMS

LD161800 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] A leader of the UN WHO has discussed in Budapest how Hungarian experts could be better involved in the organization's programs, particularly those which aim at the improvement of health provisions in the developing countries. The first deputy director general of the WHO was invited by Emil Schultheisz, minister of health. Thomas Lambo had talks with deputy premiers Gyorgy Aczel and Jozsef Marjai, and also with Imre Hollai, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

PATRIOTIC PEOPLE'S FRONT SESSION, RESULTS REPORTED

Concluding Session

LD151843 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 15 Mar (MTI)--The 7th Congress of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front continued work on Sunday with discussion of the reports and motions tabled. The Presidium of the congress included Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and other leading representatives of the political and social life of the country.

Those speaking in the debate included under-secretary Lajos Papp, president of the council's office attached to the Council of Ministers. He spoke about the cooperation between the councils and the People's Front underlining that the social work organized jointly by them to develop settlements valued a total of 20 billion forints in the past five years, more than ever before.

Janos Gosztonyi, secretary-general of the World Federation of Hungarians, spoke about the contacts maintained with the 1.3 million Hungarians living outside of Hungary. He pointed out, among other things, that irrespective of the time and circumstances he left the country, we wish every former Hungarian to find happiness and prosperity where he now lives. Most of the emigrant Hungarians are today loyal or at least (?not) hostile of the mother country. This is chiefly due to Hungary's policy, growing international prestige, the attained living standard, the level of economic development, political stability and strengthening national unity. The World Federation is making efforts to strengthen relations with the different groups of the emigrated Hungarian intellectuals. Last year it invited foreign-resident Hungarian Catholic clergymen, and Calvinist pastors this year. Besides, it plans to hold conferences for doctors, historians, energetics, environment protection and other experts of Hungarian origin here.

Reformed Bishop Dr Tibor Bartha, president of the Ecumenical Council of Hungarian Churches, asked to speak on behalf of the Hungarian Protestant and Orthodox churches. He explained that the People's Front provides the scope for theists and church organizations to participate actively in the life of the society.

In the course of cooperation atheists and nonbelievers center efforts on promoting the country's development, the construction of advanced socialist society, as well as the worldwide struggle for social justice and the preservation of peace. The construction of socialist society is not only an individual and patriotic interest, but gives an impetus also the justice and peace struggles worldwide. The good relations between state and church contributed significantly to imperialist policies' losing credit here and serves as guidance for the Christians, the believers of the developing world.

Janos Such, secretary-general of the Democratic Federation of Slovaks in Hungary, spoke on behalf of the south Slav, German, Romanian and Slovak minorities living in Hungary. He stressed that the citizens belonging to the different minorities prove their loyalty to their country, the Hungarian People's Republic, with conscientious work in a pleasant political atmosphere. They contribute to strengthening the socialist popular-national unity. Just like the Hungarian population, they feel real masters of the country. That this should be so no little [as received] goes to the credit of the efforts which the party, the state, the Patriotic Front and the minority federations make for the enforcement of real equality of rights. Speaking about the enforcement of the rights of the national minorities, he stressed: Demand has (?risen) during the past decade for education in the minority language. Today twice as many as ten years ago--43,000--children learn the language of their elders. Significant achievements have been scored in national minority-related scientific research and book publishing.

Then Laszlo Varga, secretary of the KISZ CC, delivered an address. Subsequently wreaths were laid at the memorial tablet marking the events on March 15, 1848, on behalf of the HSWP CC, the KISZ CC, National Council of the PPF, the ministries of home affairs and defence, and the national command of the workers' militia. Workers and young ones of the [words indistinct] also covered the tablet with flowers.

Then Bela Kovacs, chairman of the editing committee, spoke about the comments on the draft position of the congress and other prepared materials. These, he said, did not (?propose) any important change. Every useful proposal and comment was considered at the finalization of the written documents of the congress. The two-day debate of the congress was summed up by Secretary-General Istvan Sarlos. Summarizing the 37 contributions, he said: The delegates pronounced agreement with the goals of socialism and pledged support to our building work. Our difficulties emerge not from socialism and we have the strength and the appropriate programme to overcome them.

After the closing speech of the debate the congress unanimously passed the report of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the position of the congress and the documents. The delegates elected the 271-member National Council. It then held its first meeting to elect its officials. Gyula Kallai has remained president [words indistinct] secretary-general of the National Council of the PPF. The 7th Congress of the Patriotic People's Front ended with a closing address by Gyula Kallai. The position of the congress will be carried in a separate dispatch.

Sarlos Interview

LD160102 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Interview with Istvan Sarlos, Secretary General of the PPF, by unidentified correspondent presumably at the conclusion of the PPF congress--date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Sarlos, would it be acceptable to say that the PPF's greatest task in the coming years is to help in selecting qualified people for important posts in the economy and in life?

[Answer] This formulation can be accepted as well as a formulation which states that it should help not in the selection of the existing qualified people but rather that it should help some of those who are not yet qualified to become qualified. In order to make even a little progress in life, we need people's brains, their hearts and their hands. I mention only these three. Nothing else can substitute for these. Somewhere in people there is a latent talent. Someone always feels a vocation for something, someone always has the heart to do more. We are undertaking to meet people everywhere, from the smallest homestead to the capital, the metropolis, to learn about their ambitions, their talents and to make them recognize that they, as human beings, are important and indispensable for society. We should attain this with a great many people and make them discover creativity in themselves--make them discover talent in themselves. I would like to reverse the old formula which went like this: Individuals are helpless by themselves but if they combine, they form a bundle of sticks which cannot be broken. However, if I pull out one stick, then another and yet another from the bundle, it turns out that the bundle is only a bundle by nature of it being made up of sticks: thus the strength of society lies in the individual who is willing to work for the community. Consequently, when we talk about politics, culture, the present, the future, the family and children, we always have it in mind that we can and must create the great matter that we can call conduct on a society-wide scale or work on a society-wide scale out of the many small tasks, out of the discovered or not yet discovered talents of many people.

[Question] Speaking personally, what has made the greatest impression on me in connection with your work during the past years were those scientific and other professional investigations organized by the PPF and carried out by people whose talents had already been recognized. What I would like to ask in this connection is what you can do and what you intend to do for the more effective realization of this sort of action in the sectors of politics and economy?

[Answer] This question is interesting because this is something that was discussed in this afternoon's session. We can do a great deal but our self-publicity is very poor. We said at the congress that we participated in working out more than one draft bill where the basic text was unacceptable to us, but where we made it acceptable on the basis of the debates carried out with the population. Admittedly, as the ministers have always said absolutely correctly, the PPF helped the ministry achieve the approval of the bill and achieve this fine text; however, perhaps as a matter of false modesty, or modesty, we have never stated what it was that we put into the law. Yet what enables people to create something is noticing that they have said something and that something which they said or for which they have worked became a part of the decree. This is something that we must endeavor to achieve.

[Question] This leads me to ask--and this formulation appears to be appropriate--should we therefore do something in order to advance our political culture?

[Answer] We must openly undertake to point out the shortcomings of those with whom we cooperate--perhaps not shortcomings but rather that they do not see something correctly or in its entirety. I am worried about every ministry and every state organ, that it might do something incorrectly; if I see that it does something incorrectly and point this out--naturally, I do not mean myself personally--then I am not harming it but rather benefitting it. Now, it is difficult to make either an individual or an institution accept that someone, an outsider, has noticed something that perhaps we should have noticed. However, as he is not omnipotent, it is necessary for some outsider to tell him.

[Question] In this connection, permit me to ask a rather sharp supplementary question: If one were to ask an average citizen about his opinion of the PPF or our system of political institutions, even an intelligent person would say that the party is the power and the PPF is, well, some sort of aid in the sphere of implementation. It is my view that the PPF should be something more than that in contemporary Hungary.

[Answer] I am not angry when confronted with such views because it follows from what I said before that we have not helped the people who hold this sort of view to recognize that the PPF is not, well, some sort of aid. By the way, willingness to help is nothing to be ashamed of. To participate in a good program as an aid is an excellent thing. However, to give good ideas for a food program is even more important and this is what the PPF must do. If it brings together half a million people in its various committees and activists meetings, then it is impossible that it should not be able to say something sensible on every issue.

Can there be a question relating to urban development on which our views differ from those of someone else? Naturally, this can happen. Can this happen on questions relating to supplies? Naturally. Even on technical matters it has happened that on issues relating to the supply of water, the development of water conduit systems, the PPF's experts said, not this way but that way. And it was accepted.

[Question] If these debates were to receive greater publicity this would unquestionably strengthen in people the conviction that they have a role to play in the preparation of decisions, in influencing decisions. It would be strange if one were to start explaining on this occasion that the PPF has been very successful in getting scientists, experts to speak out. What are you doing to eliminate the modesty which you yourself regard as excessive in this sphere, in order that your willingness and ability to engage in debate should be perceptible and so to speak, respectable within society?

[Answer] Well, I cannot give a precise answer to this right now. However, I am quite clear in my mind that this is something that we must alter. We have discussed this issue with our partners who themselves require this, who say: Well, you people, you have helped us, you have said something, but public opinion is not aware of this. Why should the public believe that you have done something? Well, obviously, next time that a draft bill or an urban development program comes up, or there is any other program to work out, we shall speak publicly before coming to an agreement with the relevant person on how to reshape what he conceived differently from us. This is something that we must get used to.

[Question] Would you agree with me if I were to say that, for example, an interpellation during a National Assembly session made in this sense, that is, a serious contribution to the discussion of a serious issue, would appear far more credible than interpellations, put forward by deputies elected as the candidates of the PPF on issues which are of microscopic significance from the point of view of the national economy?

[Answer] I find this an exciting question because it has been my view for a long time that, in the National Assembly, interpellations should concern matters which belong to the sphere of authority of the National Assembly and which concern the country as a whole and not matters of microscopic significance. I cannot envisage that it should be possible to lead a ministry well by having the minister answer questions which, while maybe of first rate importance somewhere, are of miniscule significance from the point of view of the minister and his contemporaries--on matters of detail, sometimes investments of mere fillers [1 filler equals one-hundredth of 1 forint]. This is something that should not be done; it is my view that the interpellation should concern fundamentally important questions which affect the whole country and questions which are topical at the very moment when the interpellation is put forward.

FLOOD ALERTS, DELTA EVACUATIONS ANNOUNCED

LD162116 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Summary] Owing to increasingly high water levels, it was decided today that an area of 87,000 square kilometers in the delta of the Feher Koros and Fekete Koros Rivers must be evacuated by tonight as a precaution. In the past 24 hours several emergency measures had to be taken to contain the waters, and 2,600 men are working on the dikes in the area.

On the Buadpest section of the Danube a second-degree flood alert was ordered today and 16 families were evacuated from riverside homes in the northern suburbs. Owners of weekend cottages along the river have also begun to move valuables to a safe place. The Danube is expected to crest in Budapest on Wednesday with a water level of 7.5 meters. The Danube crested at Komarom today and the second-degree alert is in force from there down to Budapest.

The rising Tisza River is expected to crest at Szeged on Wednesday, but riverside areas are already under water, although this flooding is not unusual. A first-degree flood alert is in force for the whole of the Lower-Tisza area, where work to strengthen the dikes continues.

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS MINISTER'S VISIT--Netherlands Minister of Culture Matilda Gardeniers-Berendsen, who had paid a 5-day official visit to Hungary at the invitation of Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay, departed Budapest on Thursday. At their talks, they informed each other about the two countries' cultural life and means to deepen bilateral relations. The minister visited cultural institutions in the capital, Kecskemet and Szentendre and met with several leading figures of our cultural life. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Mar 81 p 5 AU]

SZARKA VISIT TO HOLLAND--At the invitation of Dr K.W. Reining, political director general of the Foreign Ministry of the Netherlands, Karoly Szarka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, paid a visit to Holland from 4 to 7 March, where he had talks about current issues of international relations and the development of relations between the two countries. Karoly Szarka was received by Dr C.A. van der Klaauw, Netherlands minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Mar 81 p 5 AU]

FRG YOUTH DELEGATION--At the invitation of the KISZ Central Committee, a delegation of FRG Young Socialists (JUSO) led by Vice Chairman Alex Drexler arrived in our country on Monday to discuss economic and economic policy matters with KISZ officials. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Mar 81 p 8 AU]

MSZMP'S LAKOS IN MEXICO--Sandor Lakos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, traveled to Mexico on Saturday. As the MSZMP's representative, he will participate in the 19th congress of the Communist Party of Mexico beginning on 9 March. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Mar 81 p 20 AU]

DELEGATION TO LATIN AMERICA--At the invitation of the parliaments of the Republic of Colombia, the Republic of Venezuela, the Republic of Panama, the Republic of Nicaragua, the United Mexican States and the Republic of Cuba, a delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly departed on Tuesday for a first official visit to Latin America. The delegation is led by Janos Peter, vice president of the National Assembly, and includes Karoly Kovacs, Mrs Laszlo Rujsz and Jozsef Tollar. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Mar 81 p 5 AU]

RADOM MKZ CANCELS 18 MAR STRIKE, AWAITS TALKS

Grabski, Walesa in Radom

LD161632 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] A plenary session of the voivodship party committee has begun in Radom. The debates, which deal with the socioeconomic situation in Radom region, are being attended by Tadeusz Grabski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, in connection with the resignation of Janusz Prokopiak from the post of first secretary. The plenum is to elect a new first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Radom. Changes are also expected in the composition of the Secretariat and the executive of the voivodship committee.

Lech Walesa is also in Radom. In the morning he met the leadership of the NSZZ Solidarity of Radom region.

Grabski Defends Prokopiak

LD161924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] The party voivodship committee has been meeting in Radom to discuss the current problems of party work arising from the economic situation which has been very tense in the past few days and organizational matters. Tadeusz Grabski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, took part in the plenum.

During the discussion, which was chaired by Euzebiusz Ksiazela, first secretary of the Radom town party committee, debate focussed on the resignation announced earlier of Janusz Prokopiak, former first secretary of the party voivodship committee. In this connection it was stressed that his departure, in the current atmosphere, could be interpreted by some people as an acknowledgement, which Janusz Prokopiak does not deserve, of the odium of an upstart, a careerist, or the person responsible for the events of June 1976.

Among the speakers who referred to this was Tadeusz Grabski, who reported that the recently concluded Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] investigation revealed a complete lack of foundation for the accusations leveled against Janusz Prokopiak, which concerned the construction of a vacation home, or the gaining of personal advantages and abuse of power. These NIK findings apply equally, Tadeusz Grabski said, to Roman Mackowski, the former voivoda of Radom, and Col Marian Mozgawa, the former voivodship civil militia commandant.

The plenum expressed its appreciation of the achievement of Janusz Prokopiak's 6 years of work as first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Radom. It was stated that the causes of dissatisfaction which found their expression in the social conflict of June 1976 in Radom and other places had their source in economic factors, in the increase of prices, in the proposal of price increases on a scale which the community found impossible to accept, and the unjust system of compensations in the social, political and economic life of the seventies.

Janusz Prokopiak asked those attending the plenum to accept his resignation from his post as first secretary of the voivodship committee because he does not want to be the cause of social tension in the Radom region. In a secret vote the plenum accepted the resignation. Zdzislaw Kwiecinski, currently the director of the Centrodlew enterprise in Radom, was elected the new first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Radom. Prior to the 1975 administrative reform, Zdzislaw Kwiecinski was the first secretary of the party district committee in Radom, a party activist of many years experience in that community.

The plenum also made changes in the composition of the party voivodship executive committee.

Walesa Speaks; Strike Canceled

LD161834 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] As our correspondent reports, a rally organized by the Solidarity Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ], Radom region, was held today in the Radom sports stadium. During the meeting, Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission, appealed to the inhabitants of the Radom region to keep calm during the strike alert in the region. Walesa also answered numerous questions concerning union activity and the country's socioeconomic situation.

At the end of the rally, Andrzej Sobieraj, chairman of the Solidarity MKZ, Radom region, stated that in view of the partial fulfillment of the demands the 2-hour warning strike announced for 18 March in the Radom region has been called off. At the time of broadcasting this bulletin, a meeting between Lech Walesa and the Solidarity MKZ, Radom region has begun.

'Government Must Have Time'

LD162048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] In Radom today representatives of the townspeople met Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, and other activists of that organization. Lech Walesa said that we have now entered a stage in which a new style of working and activity of the NSZZ Solidarity applies. The present premier, Lech Walesa said, will do much good but the government must be given time. (?It is clear) that the country is in a very difficult economic situation. Solidarity itself must not be allowed to be destroyed through constant conflicts. Clearly the issue of what happened in 1970 and 1976 must be explained, but we now have a strong government which we shall be helping. Within a few months we have gained a very great deal, but we must be careful not to waste our achievements through rashness. During the meeting Lech Walesa answered some questions. The chairman of the Interfactory Founding Committee for the NSZZ Solidarity Radom region announced the cancellation of the 2-hour warning strike announced for 18 March.

MKZ Resolution on Strike

LD162308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Excerpt] This evening, our Radom correspondent (Zdzislaw Henk) reports, there was a meeting in Radom between Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, and the main board of the Solidarity Interfactory Founding Committee (MKZ) of Radom region. A resolution was adopted at the end of the meeting. It reads in part: In view of the fact that talks are scheduled 17 March between an MKZ delegation and a government commission, the warning strike announced for 18 March is hereby called off. At the same time, the main board of the Radom Solidarity has decided that as soon as talks commence with the government commission on the implementation of the demands, the strike alert in the Radom region will be suspended. Our Radom correspondent was informed by Lech Walesa that the announced talks are to begin tomorrow in Warsaw.

DEFENSE, INTERIOR WORKERS PROTEST 'REPRESSION'

LD161401 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 9 Mar 81 p 2

[From the "Self-Government" (Samorzadnosc) column: "Statement"]

[Text] We, civilian workers at the Ministries of National Defense and Internal Affairs present at a meeting in Szczecin on 28 February 1981, wish to express deep concern about the situation developing during the period of the 90-day moratorium proposed by the Polish People's Republic premier.

We are a group of workers who have encountered special obstacles as members of NSZZ Solidarity. As people working at the above-mentioned ministries, we have been exposed to continuously growing repression for completely legal activities in our trade union.

We would like to mention some facts and repressive measures with respect to NSZZ Solidarity activists in the above-mentioned departments:

One--Continuous subtle mental and moral pressure in respective enterprises applied by the management, taking the form of threats, slander and simple blackmail;

Two--Continuous so-called reorganization coupled with planned reductions boiling down, in fact, to an elimination of Solidarity organizations in enterprises;

Three--The fact that supervisors who tolerate workers belonging to NSZZ Solidarity have been threatened with transfer to some other, inferior places of work;

Four--Discrimination against Solidarity compared with other trade unions;

Five--Continuous avoidance of practical talks between competent representatives of the Ministries of National Defense and Internal Affairs and Solidarity representatives;

Six--Unless these methods are immediately abandoned, our commission will ask regional and national trade union authorities to consider the prospects and usefulness of the 90-day moratorium proposed by the premier.

We appeal to all men of good will--workers, intellectuals, Solidarity members and our sympathizers--to give us moral support in our struggle for our threatened trade union cells' right to exist.

(Signed) NSZZ Solidarity--National Defense and Internal Affairs Ministries civilian workers section.

PROTOCOL ON RZESZOW FARMERS ACCORD PUBLISHED

AU170901 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 10 Mar 81 p 4

["Protocol on the Rzeszow agreement concluded on 18 February 1981 between the government commission and the Rzeszow strike committee on behalf of the national founding committee of the Private Farmers Trade Union and the Interfactory Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity in Rzeszow"]

[Text] On 1-6 and 16-18 February 1981, a government commission held talks, in the quarters of the former voivodship trade unions council in Rzeszow, with the striking committee acting on behalf of the nationwide founding committee of the Private Farmers Trade Union and the Interfactory Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity in Rzeszow, with the participation of the National Coordinating Commission of NSZZ Solidarity.

I. The Use of Land

With regard to the use of land, the following was agreed upon:

1. It has been found appropriate to strengthen guarantees for the inviolability of peasant's property, particularly land, and for the right to inherit it, as well as to recognize peasant farming as a lasting element of our national economy, possessing equality of rights. The above principle will be consistently implemented in legislation and practice.

2. Before 31 December 1981, the government will present a draft amendment to regulations concerning land turnover, taking into account the following rules:

A. The prohibition on selling farm lands is to be lifted;

B. The current maximum norms are to be abolished with the preservation of the organization [ustrojowe] norms fixed in the decree on agrarian reform;

C. Regulations restricting the division of farm holdings are to be simplified;

D. Dispensable formal barriers making it impossible to acquire farm lands by persons linked to farming by their jobs, as well as by persons intending to work in farming and providing guarantees that they would do the job properly, are to be lifted.

3. Before 31 December 1981, the government will propose in the Sejm a draft act on land integration [scalenie], with prior consultations with farmers' representatives. That act will abolish the institution of exchanging lands in favor of the units of the socialized economy. The government will instruct local state administration organs to abstain, until then, from such exchanges.

4. Decisions on the redistribution [rozdysponowanie] of lands from the state land resources will be adopted with the participation of farmers' representatives. Appropriate amendments in legal regulations will be made before 30 June 1981.

5. Beginning 1 July 1981, allowances and credits for land utilization will be assigned on equal principles to all agricultural sectors.

6. The current form of conveying farm holdings through social contracts by the community head is as valid as the notarial form. However, on the first occasion of amending the Pension Act (see Chapter IV, Paragraph 1), the government will also make available the possibility of conveying holdings to successors in the form of a notarial act, made without compensation. The farmer will be free to choose either of those forms.

7. Regulations concerning the protection of farmlands and compliance with the obligatory farmland utilization for farming purposes will be applied with the participation of farmers' representation.

8. Before 31 December 1981, the government will submit to the Sejm a new bill on construction sites in the countryside, taking into account, among other things, the following principles:

A. Construction sites are to be selected and property taken over by the state with the participation of a village meeting;

B. The amount of compensation for the lands taken over by the state for property must be acceptable to the owners of those lands; that is, it must be fixed at the level of free market prices;

C. The current owner of the lands taken over may keep as property plots selected by himself and descendents [zstępni], if those persons possess no other plots for construction.

9. In all cases where real estate belonging to a private farm holding had been taken over in favor of the socialized economy in an illegal or flagrantly injurious way, the real estate in question, at the request of the person concerned, should be returned. If that is impossible, it should be compensated for in the form of substituting real estate or cash. Applications concerning that issue should be presented to the voivodas before 31 December 1981.

10. Before 30 September 1981 the government will move in the Sejm to abrogate:

A. The 24 January 1968 act on the compulsory redemption of real estate belonging to farm holdings;

B. The 28 June 1962 act on taking over farm lands by the state in compensation for unpaid dues.

The government will instruct local administrative organs to abstain, until then, from applying the above regulations.

11. Before March 1982, the government will submit to the Sejm draft amendments to the act on the expropriation of real estate, which will take into account the particular protection of farmlands and will ban expropriations for farm production purposes.

12. The government will use the occasion of the next introduction of amendments to the act (see Chapter IV, Article 1) to move for a change in regulations for taking over farm holdings officially for fixed revenues, specifying criteria for the takeover and ensuring the participation of farmers' representation in the corresponding proceedings.

II. Agricultural Investments and Supplies to Agriculture

The following has been agreed upon regarding demands concerning agricultural investments and supplies to agriculture:

1. Before 30 June 1981, amendments will be drafted, with the participation of a farmers' representation, to the Council of Ministers' decision on priorities for crediting and supplying specialized farms and farmers' teams with production means.

2. Before 30 June 1981, a government program will be drafted with the participation of a farmers' representation and experts for supplying agriculture with production means, particularly with farm machines, spare parts for them and building materials. The program will provide for better adaption of farm machine production to the needs of family holdings (including gardening holdings located in highland areas); in particular, that program will provide for increased tractor supply to private farmers.

3. Before 30 June 1981, the list of standard plans for private rural construction will be verified and the issue of reducing document fees will be examined. Before 31 March 1981, the minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection will form, with the participation of farmers' representatives, a team to draft, before 30 June 1981, detailed proposals to simplify the binding procedure on obtaining authorizations for construction.

4. Before 30 June 1981, the prices of farm machines will be subject to consultation with a farmers' representation and verified on the basis of real production costs. The new prices of farm machines will be put into effect no later than 1 January 1982.

5. Before 31 December 1981, the system of spare parts turnover will be reviewed and conclusions drawn from that review will be put into effect. To fully supply private farms with simple farm tools (forks, rakes, plowshares, chains and so forth), their successive production and supply will be increased.

6. Before 31 December 1981, changes will be introduced to bank legislation, the statutes of the food economy bank and cooperative banks, significantly increasing the independence and self-government of those banks.

7. Before 31 December 1981, regulations will be issued equalizing private farming with other sectors of farming in the sphere of access to and the principles of using credits. Within the same deadline, a system of tax reductions and credit facilities for investments will be worked out for all sectors of agriculture.

8. Before 30 June 1981, regulations will be introduced restoring the purchase by installments [przedplaty] of tractors and transportation means.

9. Beginning 1 April 1981, the sales of machines and means for farm production for foreign currency will be discontinued.

10. Beginning 1982, the principle will be in effect that means for agricultural production are to be assigned to individual agricultural sectors in proportion to the size of farmland in their use. The application of that principle must not lead to the reduced values of durable assets (farm buildings and equipment) in units of the socialized economy.

11. Before 30 September 1981, suitable legal, crediting and supplying conditions will be provided to set in motion small-scale rural industries and services for agriculture (in particular flour mills, sawmills, brick plants and processing shops). In individual cases, voivodas will examine applications for the restitution of such establishments, which should be submitted by former owners before 31 December 1982.

12. In step with increasing coal output, the government will increase coal allotments for the domestic needs of peasants to 1.5 tons per holding, and then will see to it that coal allotments to private farmers are successively increased until free market sales are fully restored.

13. It has been accepted as a guiding principle that the store supply system and the ration card system should ensure a real equality in food consumption for the city and countryside. All decisions on that issue will be made together with a farmers' representation. The practice of making purchases of manufactured goods and foodstuffs by peasants dependent on the sales of all kinds of farm produce will be abolished.

14. With the reform of selling prices, uniform fuel, oil and lubricant prices will be introduced for all sectors of agriculture.

15. With the reform of selling prices, uniform electric current prices will be introduced for the urban and rural population. Also, the production of two-rate meters will increase. Moreover, the electricity network will be successively adjusted in areas lacking three-phase current supplies.

16. Before 30 June 1981, new regulations for agricultural insurance will be worked out with the participation of a farmers' representation. Those changes will particularly apply to the scope and form of insurance, as well as to the principles and manner of estimating and compensating for losses.

17. Beginning 1982, allocations for the production of veterinary drugs will significantly increase. In the current year, 2,000 new Fiat 126P motor vehicles have been assigned for veterinary and insemination services which directly service farms.

18. Before 30 June 1981, the number of establishments selling alcoholic beverages in the countryside will be significantly reduced and incentives encouraging people to sell these beverages will be abolished. At the same time, the organs of administration and prosecution will more energetically apply regulations for fighting alcoholism.

19. Prices for agricultural production services will be fixed in consultation with the councils of agricultural association cooperatives and a farmers' representation. Deadlines to pay fees for services performed on credit will be prolonged to 30 days.

20. Guidelines for redistributing the agricultural development fund are to be drawn up by the general farmers' meeting of the village.

III. The Prices of Farm Produce, Their Procurement and Contracting

The following has been agreed upon regarding demands concerning the prices of farm produce, their procurement and contracting:

1. Before 31 December 1981, the government will work out a basic reform for the system of prices, either increasing procurement prices for farm produce, or reducing the prices of production means and other farm production costs. That reform will be prepared with the participation of a farmers' representation, employees' trade unions and experts. It will provide that the above prices and costs will be systematically verified to ensure the profitability of private farms.

2. Model contracting agreements and contracting conditions are to be fixed on the basis of agreements with a farmers' representation.

3. Guarantees will be provided for the participation of a farmers' representation in public control over procurement centers.

IV. Social Issues of the Countryside

The following has been agreed upon regarding the social issues in the countryside:

1. Before 31 December 1981, the government will submit to the Sejm draft amendments to the 27 October 1977 act on pensions and other benefits for farmers and their families. The basic intention of those amendments will be to equalize private farmers in their social rights with other social and vocational groups; that particularly applies to family allowances. The act will be drafted with the participation of a farmers' representation and experts, and will take farmers' demands into account as broadly as possible. In particular, the draft will take into account the demands specified in the supplement to the present agreement.

2. In the nearest future, a plan will be drafted for increasing the lowest pension and annuity benefits for farmers to the level of a social minimum. That plan is to be put into effect no later than 1 January 1982. Pensions and annuities for farmers will increase simultaneously with those for other vocational groups.

V. The Administration of Communes

The following has been agreed upon regarding demands concerning the administration of communes:

1. At the request of the commune society, the network of communes will be corrected.

2. Before 30 June 1981, the Ministry of Agriculture will draft new principles for the organization and functioning of agricultural services, taking into account the separation of agricultural administration from expert advice.

3. In line with the self-governing principle of "peasants' self-aid cooperatives" commune heads will not interfere in the affairs of those societies.

4. The government will propose in the State Council that the new bill on people's councils, drafted by the State Council's commission, should include a regulation providing, among other things, for the eligibility and election of heads by communal people's councils--in line with the decision adopted by the council concerned--by open or secret ballot from among candidates proposed by council members. The government will also move to abolish the rule entitling communal people's council presidiums to confirm the election of heads of hamlets.

VI. Education and Religion

The following has been agreed upon regarding demands concerning education and religion:

1. Before 30 April 1981, the government will set up, with the participation of representatives of the Ministry of Education and Training, of trade unions working among teachers and of a farmers' representation, a commission to examine rural education with particular attention to the organization of the network of rural schools.

2. Before 31 December 1981, the Ministry of Education and Training will draft a program for developing the network of kindergartens and a plan for developing summer camps for rural children. Also, within the same time, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare will draft a program for developing the network of nurseries for rural children. Work routine in kindergartens and nurseries is to be adapted to the specifics of farm work.

3. To ensure the fullest possible presentation of historical truth in teaching history, the Ministry of Education and Training will introduce in school year 1981-82 source materials for teaching history as a compulsory complement to the existing textbooks. Beginning school year 1982-83, new textbooks will be successively introduced.

4. State administration organs will authorize the construction of religious buildings, taking the needs of the believers as guidance. Issues concerning religious construction as a whole will be agreed upon by a joint commission formed by representatives of the government and the Episcopate.

5. In connection with the demands not to hinder children in exercising religious practices while they are in summer camps, it has been stated that that problem was discussed by a joint commission of representatives of the government and the Episcopate, and that it had been passed over for positive settlement to a working team for educational affairs within the joint commission. It is to be settled before 30 June 1981.

6. In connection with the demands:

A. To ensure basic pastoral services in the army;

B. To authorize nurseries and kindergartens run by convents;

C. To take into account the ethical principles of religious people in school work aimed at preparing children for family life;

D. To ensure pastoral services in prison establishments;

E. To increase the circulation of Catholic periodicals;

The government commission states that those issues are being or will be discussed and settled by the joint commission of representatives of the government and the Episcopate. The government commission will present those demands raised by the strike committee to the joint commission for settlement.

VII. Legal Guarantees

The following has been agreed upon:

1. To guarantee security for the participants in the protest action carried out in the quarters of the former voivodship trade unions council in Rzeszow, the government commission states that no legal, punitive, administrative or any other measures will be taken regarding private farmers acting on behalf of the nationwide founding committee of the Private Farmers Trade Union, to persons assisting them or to their families, and they will not be harassed in connection with the protest action carried out by them.

2. That also applies to persons belonging to the NSZZ Solidarity, who were staying during the protest action in the quartedrs of the former voivodship trade unions council in Rzeszow.

3. With regard to persons who are on the payroll of units of the socialized economy and who participated in that protest action, no measures will be applied stemming from Articles 52, 64 and 65 of the Labor Code or from the analogous regulations concerning employees of the Polish State Railroads and persons employed by state institutions.

4. The above accords also apply to persons participating in the protest action in the municipal and communal offices at Ustrzyki Dolne, and then in the quarters of the NSZZ Solidarity, to their families, to persons assisting them or to their families.

VIII. Final Accords

1. The term 'a farmers' representation,' wherever applied in the above document, denotes all legally existing organizations of private farmers, both present and future.

2. The strike committee, with the participation of the National Coordinating Commission of NSZZ Solidarity has formed a commission composed as defined in Supplement No 2 to the present agreement. The objective of that commission will be to exert control over implementation of the present agreement and to conduct talks with the government in that sphere. The commission also may deal with other problems which arise.

3. With satisfaction, the sides took note of the agreement signed on the division of property of the former voivodship trade unions council in Rzeszow.

4. The agreement concluded between the government commission and the strike committee at Ustrzyki Dolne is an integral part of the present agreement.

5. The text of the present agreement will be published in its entirety, including in the press, radio and television.

6. The present agreement comes into force as soon as the agreement is signed between the government commission and the Ustrzyki Dolne strike committee.

7. The strike action in the quarters of the former voivodship trade unions council in Rzeszow is to be discontinued as soon as the present agreement comes into effect.

The present agreement has been drawn up and signed in four identical copies.

[Signed] Rzeszow, 18 February 1981.

The government commission: Andrzej Kacala, chairman; Jerzy Wojciechowski, Marian Magon, Aleksander Merker, Henryk Pracki, Mieczyslaw Serwinski, Jan Klopotowski and Wojciech Ratynski, members.

The strike committee acting on behalf of the nationwide founding committee of the Private Farmers Trade Union: Jan Kulaj, Katarzyna Bielanska, Jozef Slisz, Wladyslaw Mazur, Wladyslaw Zabinski, Czeslaw Opolski, Wladyslawa Zagula, Jozef Pelc, Jan Antol, Henryk Kazimierski, Jan Karus, Jerzy Rozdzynski, Henryk Czastka and Artur Balasz.

On behalf of the Interfactory Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity in Rzeszow: Jan Ogrodnik and Antoni Kopaczewski.

On behalf of the National Coordinating Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity: Lech Walesa and Bogdan Lis.

CONGRESS ACCEPTS SD CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORT

LD161512 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Mar (PAP)--Late last night, the 12th Congress of the Democratic Party passed a motion by an overwhelming majority vote accepting the report of the outgoing Central Committee of the party.

Responding to the postulate put forth by the provisional national council of the Democratic Youth Union, the 12th Congress of the Democratic Party passed a resolution committing the Democratic Party to assuming political patronage over the nascent youth organization known as the Democratic Youth Union.

The plenary discussion is being continued today. Laying emphasis on internal problems of the Democratic Party, speakers call for a new programme expressing the aspirations of the nation. It should be also based on the social accords from Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. The Democratic Party, standing on the ground of democracy and socialism, wishes to implement a partnership cooperation with all the progressive forces and actively participate in overcoming the crisis. The Democratic Party bases alliance with the Polish United Workers' Party and the United Peasants' Party on honest and reliable cooperation in common service for the society. It must be conducted on the basis of partnership.

Deliberations Extended

LD170040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Excerpts] This is the third day of the SD congress being held in Warsaw. This morning, before resuming plenary discussions, a minute's silence was observed to honor the memory of the miners who died in the disaster last Friday in Tolkowice Mine.

Here are the main issues discussed this morning. It was once again reiterated that a way out of the present crisis is only possible by political means. It was also stated that without a change in the style of party activity, there would be no renewal of the SD nor an increase in its party standing. It was stressed that for years the SD has been on the political fringe. It has only concerned itself with petty economic problems, although there have been attempts to be as active as possible here, for instance, in developing the craft industries. It was seen as urgently necessary to sum up the discussion which was held in the entire party and to draw from it the most valuable elements for all Poles. The fate of the SD depends on the attraction of its program and the program should find supporters among many sectors of our society, particularly among the intelligentsia.

The congress passed the new SD statute by a decisive majority. It is considerably different from the statute which has been in force up to now. It is stated therein that the SD is the party of Polish democrats who want to serve the homeland. Motivated by patriotism, democratic principles and social justice, they make their contribution to the building of socialism in Poland.

The new statute decrees that everyone who recognizes the ideals and program of the SD can be a member, regardless of his philosophical views, his attitude toward religion and religious practices. The SD implements its goals in cooperation with the PZPR and the ZSL based on partnership and on programmatic and political-organizational independence. The electoral system in the SD is democratized in the new statute, giving, for example, the possibility of an unlimited number of candidates for official posts being put forward. It is also stipulated that the anniversary of the adoption of the 3 May constitution is the SD's festival day.

After the break, the deliberations went on behind closed doors. They are still going on during this newscast. Late this evening, the elections to the SD Central Committee, Central Auditing Commission and central party tribunal are scheduled.

Because of the stormy discussion which has been going on in the 3 days of the congress, it has been decided to extend the deliberations by 1 day.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VIEWS SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY

LD170048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] The government press spokesman reports that the Council of Ministers at yesterday's [16 March] session examined the program of activity to promote the development of small-scale industry and two resolutions: on setting up in voivodships a fund for the development of small-scale industry and on the principles of activity of socialized small-scale industry. The program stresses that small-scale industry is a permanent element of the economy. Its rapid development, in line with the resolution of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Democratic Party [SD] Central Committee Presidium, should to an ever-increasing degree meet the important needs of the population. The program envisages a change in the system of management of small-scale industry, a streamlining of supplies of raw materials and materials and a guarantee of the modernization of the machine pool. With this aim, voivodas, in agreement with the interested ministerial departments, are making analyses of plants taken over by key industry from local industry and in all justified cases are restoring to them a production profile for local markets on the basis of local raw materials.

The office of materials economy is working out the principles for handing over waste and recycled raw materials from key industry to local industry. Ministers of industrial ministries are working out a program of supplies of machinery and installations for small-scale industry.

Voivodas are working out the theses for development of small-scale industry and are ensuring that new investments are made primarily in the food economy sector, producing from local raw materials.

A resolution on setting up in voivodships a fund for the development of small-scale industry envisages that it will be earmarked for no-interest loans for existing and new small-scale state and cooperative enterprises, carrying on economic activity aimed at increasing the production of goods and services in short supply on the local market and at processing local raw material resources.

The Council of Ministers examined a resolution on the principles of activity of socialized small-scale industry, which regulates the organizational conditions for independent activity by small-scale industry. It restores the role of self-government bodies and defines the possibility of introducing into cooperatives a new socioeconomic system.

A decision was made that the resolutions should take into account the proposals made during the discussion at the SD congress. The draft resolution on the principles of activity of socialized small-scale industry will be presented to the Commission for Economic Reform. The Council of Ministers has authorized the Committee for Economic Affairs to complete the resolutions and to pass them definitively.

A decision was made at the meeting on increasing, beginning 17 March, the retail prices of alcohol. This decision is one of the many measures made recently by the government to curtail alcohol consumption.

At the end of the Council of Ministers' session, Premier Wojciech Jaruzeiski took the floor. The country's economic situation, he stated, is still very difficult. The way out of the crisis, besides the essential political stabilization, is possible only by restoring normal production rhythm, order and discipline.

If the economic situation continues to worsen, if there is a fall in the rate of extraction of raw materials, in production of materials and spare parts, if exports diminish on which the purchases of much-needed raw materials for operation of enterprises depend, it will be necessary to limit ourselves only to those sectors of production for which supplies can be assured. This is linked with a deep need for a profound reconstruction of our economy. A problem will arise of workers being transferred to other trades. Enormous reserves in this respect, stated the premier, exist in agriculture, secondary industries, services and handicrafts; that is, those sectors which meet immediate public needs.

The premier also drew attention to the need for a more intensive campaign against poor management and waste. The line of our own and allied parties, the line followed by our government, is steadfast, the premier stated. It is the line of socialist renewal, socialist democracy.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0600 GMT on 17 March carries a report on the 16 March Council of Ministers' meeting which is identical except that the following paragraph is substituted for the above paragraph: ["The transfer to other workplaces will be organized in agreement with the trade unions. The premier drew attention to the need to step up the fight against poor management and waste. The principles of economy and good management, and the prevention of all types of losses, negligence and the damaging of social assets should commit every person. An unreserved war must be waged against the theft of food articles and materials and speculation must be consistently counteracted. The people are having a hard life. This is why we must develop methods to alleviate the existing difficulties. The administration should be oriented to the solving of sore points and should react quickly to complaints and criticism."]

The government is actively pursuing its 10-point program, creating conditions necessary for taking full advantage of 90 days of calm. Those who violate this calm and unsettle the atmosphere of effort are acting against public interests, are injuring society, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski stated at yesterday's session of the Council of Ministers.

WOJNA: PZPR MUST UNDERGO DEEP TRANSFORMATION

LD170026 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Today's commentary, setting the scene for the extraordinary congress of the PZPR, is by the well known writer on political affairs, Ryszard Wojna. Here is Frank Sadecki to present it to you:

I met a French journalist the other day when I was with many hundreds of foreign reporters and commentators visiting Poland these days. He was fairly representative of the whole lot, that French television man, in that his entire knowledge about Poland was more or less confident to what the Western agencies write in their news bulletins. The news is the operative word here, for when I talked to my French colleague Poland consisted of, for him that is, of a strike alert in the town of Radom, the controversies surfacing within the independent trade union Solidarity, between its moderate leadership and the radicals, the latest ruling of the party Control Commission expelling from the party a former high official accused of malpractices and corruption.

News is all right, of course, but net result is that Poland appears to the decisive majority of foreign journalists as a country beset by an unending confrontation of the various forces. This is an incomplete picture, said Wojna further on, for surely a sense that time is getting ripe for far-reaching reforms is one of the basic features of the present-day Polish scene. A shape of these reforms is emerging, first and foremost, within preparations of the extraordinary congress of the Polish United Workers Party.

Before each congress party members, and not they alone, address numerous proposals and suggestions to a commission preparing the congress. This time, what with the first extraordinary congress of the PZPR, these proposals are not only far more numerous, they simply add up to the drafting of a new party program.

As member of the Congress Commission, Ryszard Wojna continues, I have gone through thousands of documents. What is emerging out of them is an entirely new shape of public life, a democratic mechanism of self-governing bodies linked with those acting through the elected representatives, starting with the rural people's councils right up to Parliament.

A question arises: What about the leading role of the Polish United Workers Party, one of the characteristic features of the country's political system? A decisive majority of party organizations suggest that the party should exercise its leading role through the elected bodies. Party members in people's councils and Parliament, they suggested, should exert their influence on the executive organs not, as in the past, directly on the government and the province governors, but through its representatives in Parliament and local people's councils which control their executive embodies. For this to be achieved the party must undergo deep transformation. It can be no longer resort to issuing directives.

Such a change in the party's method of work is already taking place in response to grass-roots' demands. What is happening in the party is just one evidence of the ongoing process of adopting qualitatively new forms in content, of the political authority in Poland. This is not an easy process or a uniform one. Controversies and conflicts came to the fore both in the newly established civic organizations such as Solidarity and the party itself. This is natural, given the intensity of the social transformations in today's Poland.

All this is hardly being noticed by the majority of foreign journalists covering Polish developments, for it is not news for the major international agencies.

KALABINSKI ON LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF 'YEARS OF MADNESS'

LD161650 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Jacek Kalabinski commentary]

[Text] As I was walking today to the editorial office I made an observation, which perhaps will not suprise anyone. One sees fewer waiting lines than last week. They only appear where something can be bought and there are fewer and fewer places where something can be bought.

A few months ago, the majority of people deluded themselves that the way out of the crisis would be relatively painless. These delusions resulted partly from the lack of honest information about the real economic situation and the scale of the crisis, and partly from the fact that the depth to which our economy had fallen was not clear then. The authorities were making attempts to patch up the most obvious holes by immediate imports or by drawing on the rest of the available credits, achieving some degree of success. One could be excused, therefore, for thinking that the shortages were only temporary, and we were all used to temporary shortages.

At the same time, the significant majority of the community was optimistic about the prospects for rapid commissioning of various mechanisms which would restore commonsense to the economy. Fewer people gave way to the commonly voiced illusion that everything can be blamed on the strikes or not working on Saturdays.

Now we have no strikes and, lo and behold, it looks like one cannot blame the whole thing on the strikers. Also burst is the bubble that the introduction of small-scale reforms would revive the functioning of industry. Although the report on the state of the economy is not yet available in full each employee, every day, gains a fuller and fuller picture of how deep the chasm is.

We must, therefore, get used to the thought that we shall have to learn to live in conditions of long-lasting crisis, in difficult circumstances such as no generation before us has experienced, that for years and years the process of sorting out the economy will go on, and for years the full conflict arising from the growth of the new shape of community life will continue. The debts accumulated in the decade of madness will have to be paid for over a much longer period than originally expected.

But this does not mean one should become a pessimist. On the contrary, there are even more reasons for optimism than ever before in the recent past. First, the need for a revolution of commonsense is penetrating the minds of ever-increasing numbers of people on whom such a revolution depends. Second, the number of people on whom things depend has been rapidly increasing in the recent months. The community is simply shaking off apathy. Third, we see the breaking down of barriers between various professional groups, which until now divided the community; we see creation of bigger and smaller alliances of good will. [Words indistinct] we are aware that if we are to work in a purposeful and effective manner, we must at the same time think and debate. From the above mentioned things one can, I think, draw optimism, although there are fewer and fewer waiting lines because there are fewer and fewer goods.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES ECONOMIC SOCIETY DELEGATION

LD170042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, has received in the Belweder Palace representatives of the Polish Economic Society. The delegation reported to the chairman of the Council of State on the course and content of the resolutions of the fourth national congress of Polish economists and the 13th Congress of the Polish Economic Society, as well as on the society's activity in working out the assumptions of the economic reform and its introduction. Henryk Jablonski stressed that the authorities of the Polish People's Republic attach great importance to the participation of the Society and its 1,000 members in the task of renewing the country's economy.

17 MARCH ALCOHOL PRICE INCREASES ANNOUNCED

LD170256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] As was reported, starting today the retail price of spirits will increase on the average by 50 percent; the price of wine and mead by 15 percent; and of beer by 10 percent. Among spirits, the greatest increase will be in pure spirits and vodkas, and a smaller increase on branded vodkas. Retail prices of imported grape wines will, with a few exceptions, increase by about 10 percent; whereas the prices of homemade fruit wines will increase by 20 percent.

It is worth noting that unlike previous operations of this type, the present increases in prices for alcoholic drinks differ greatly depending on the kind of drink. This is dictated by the need for changing the volume and structure of alcohol consumption. Not a small role in the decision to increase prices was played, apart from social considerations, by economic factors. This is the result of a shortage of raw materials, especially of potatoes and grain, for the production of spirits. Also remarkable was the relative cheapness of alcoholic drinks. It is already known that this year the planned quantity of spirits would not be produced because there is nothing to make them with and import of raw materials for this purpose is out of the question. But people should realize that increases in prices alone will not have the expected results if it is not accompanied by other decisions aimed at cutting down drunkenness.

FOREIGN MINISTER CZYREK BEGINS 2-DAY NORWAY VISIT

LD161547 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 16 Mar 81

[By PAP correspondent Andrzej Nowicki]

[Text] Oslo, 16 Mar (PAP)--Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek began today his two-day official visit to Norway. During Polish-Norwegian plenary talks held today and chaired by Minister Czyrek and his Norwegian counterpart Knut Frydenlund, the sides will discuss both questions of bilateral relations and the current international issues, in particular those connected with the situation in Europe and the East-West dialogue. Tomorrow, Minister Jozef Czyrek will be received by King of Norway Olaf 5th and Prime Minister of that country Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtalnd. He will also pay a visit to the Norwegian parliament, the Storting, and will conduct talks with Norwegian Minister of Trade and Shipping Ms Kari Gjesteby.

Talks With Counterpart

LD262350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Correspondent Zygmunt Broniarek Oslo dispatch]

[Text] Talks were held today in the capital city of Norway between Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek and his Norwegian counterpart Knut Frydenlund. The talks held in the morning dealt with a discussion of the most important problems of the current international situation, in particular in Europe and East-West relations. Special attention was devoted by the two ministers to the proposals of Leonid Brezhnev. They stated that the proposals create new possibilities for an improvement in relations between the USSR and the United States, for a revival in the disarmament negotiations and for achieving positive results at the Madrid meeting.

The talks held in the afternoon dealt with bilateral relations. During the talks Minister Czyrek presented the situation in Poland to Minister Frydenlund. He said that Poland is resolving its problems in accordance with the precepts of its political system, thus strengthening its friendship with USSR and the whole socialist community and [word indistinct] active polity of detente in Europe.

The talks were held in a climate of friendship and honesty, a climate which reflects the state of Polish-Norwegian relations and also the state of personal contacts between the two ministers which enjoy a tradition of many years' standing.

GRLICKOV REPORTS ON TALKS WITH PCF'S MARCHAIS

LD131421 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 7 Mar 81 p 9

[Unattributed, untitled report under the general headline "In Brief"]

[Text] The Commission for International Relations of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidium has heard a report by Aleksandar Grlickov on his January meeting in Paris with Georges Marchais, our permanent special correspondent in Belgrade Robert Decombe cables us.

The member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidium recalled the PCF's struggle for the implementation of its 23d congress decisions. After noting that he had informed his hosts of the developments in socialist self-management in Yugoslavia and the efforts made toward economic stabilization, Aleksandar Grlickov stressed that during these conversations the positive nature of the policy of the Nonaligned Movement had been pointed to and that complete agreement had been noted regarding the basic principles of the development of relations among communist and workers parties. In conclusion he reaffirmed the desire of the two parties to deepen their present good relations.

LCY'S MARINC ADDRESSES MEXICAN COMMUNIST CONGRESS

AU162021 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Mar 81 pp 1, 7

[Report on speech by Andrej Marinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the 19th Congress of the Mexican Communist Party in Mexico City on 12 March]

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Mar (TANJUG)--Andrej Marinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today delivered a greetings speech at the 19th Mexican Communist Party Congress which is being held in Mexico's capital.

Conveying the LCY greetings to delegates and best wishes for successful work, Marinc stressed that the LCY and the Mexican Communist Party had for a number of years carried out fruitful cooperation and a successful exchange of views, and that the presence of the LCY delegation at the highest meeting of Mexican communists was an expression of the LCY desire to deepen this cooperation and friendly relations even more.

Friendship

"We are particularly pleased," Marinc said, "that the cooperation between the LCY and the Mexican Communist Party is close, sincere and equitable, and that as such it is in the interest of further strengthening friendship between the peoples and nationalities of the two countries. At the same time, it suits the common interests of the struggle for peace, social progress and socialism in the world."

Marinc stressed that the LCY was following with great attention the activities and successes achieved by the Mexican Communist Party. He also stressed that the LCY highly appreciates the efforts which the Mexican Communist Party, together with other revolutionary and progressive forces in Mexico, is making in implementing democratic relations which are in the interest of the broad masses of the Mexican working people. The autonomous and independent policy of the Mexican Communist Party, Marinc said, which strives to rely on Mexico's specific conditions and which creatively applies Marxism, is attracting increasingly greater attention from the working people in the world.

Referring to the situation in Latin America, Marinc noted that in this area for a number of years a difficult and stubborn struggle has been waged for full independence and emancipation and against interference in the internal affairs of the area.

"Yesterday, this was interference in the authentic orientation of the Chilean people," Marinc said. "Today, we are working for the right of the people of El Salvador and other countries to make decisions themselves about their destiny, without any interference from outside. There is no need to stress to what extent the struggle of the broadest strata of the working people of towns and rural areas for their just social conditions is thus being suppressed. This means that without general and full national independence there also cannot be any freedom," Marinc noted.

This is, Marinc said, only part of the complex struggle that is being waged in Latin America. "Experience demonstrates that such a struggle for revolutionary and social changes is historically indestructible. In this connection, when your continent is involved, we think of Nicaragua, Grenada and of the latest developments in El Salvador. As they have done in the past, the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the League of Communists will continue to extend moral, political and material support and assistance to all liberation and progressive movements and to all democratic forces."

In the deteriorated international situation, Marinc said, the importance and role of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries as an independent, anti-imperialist, nonbloc and unavoidable factor in solving all important international issues, is increasing. The Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference in New Delhi clearly confirmed the original nature of nonalignment as an independent, nonbloc and global force in the struggle for peace.

Nonaligned Countries

Despite their heterogeneity, the nonaligned countries have become a real force in current international relations as a factor of peace, progress and equilibrium. The nonaligned countries undoubtedly encounter certain difficulties which are of an objective nature and which result from the differences in the systems and social situations in the individual countries, and partly are the result of the activities of foreign forces on the nonaligned countries.

The independent and nonaligned policy of socialist, self-managing Yugoslavia and the LCY is directed toward the struggle for peace, independence and equality of peoples; toward a democratization of international and political relations; toward a strict respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity and choice of one's independent road of social development; and against all forms of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, hegemonism and all other forms of oppression.

The LCY assesses as positive the fact that in the communist and workers movement socialism is increasingly expressed as a world process, Marinc said. Positive trends can also be seen in the fact that the struggle for socialism is increasingly, and more and more stubbornly being waged on equitable foundations through a great wealth and diversity of roads in building a socialist society, and in the fact that the social and political factors of this struggle are objectively expanding. The existence of armed conflicts and wars between socialist countries has great negative consequences for the development of communist and other progressive movements.

The League of Communists advocates a constructive and frank dialogue both among the communist parties as well as among all progressive forces. In its activity, the LCY consistently adheres to and develops the principles of independence, autonomy, equality, noninterference and mutual respect. It respects the differences in the struggle for progress and socialism and the responsibility of every party before its workers class and people, and believes that solely on such a basis is it possible to develop the solidarity of all socialist and other progressive forces in the world, Marinc said, stressing that the LCY opposes the export of revolutions and counterrevolutions.

He stressed that revolutionary changes must be part of each individual people and in accordance with its concrete material and other conditions, and historical experiences, and not the result of intervention by outside forces.

Marinc also spoke about the economic and political development of Yugoslavia, and about further developing the political system of socialist self-management.

HERLJEVIC VIEWS SECURITY AT SARAJEVO WINTER GAMES

AU162212 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Mar 81 p 6

[Text] Franjo Herljevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs, yesterday had talks in Sarajevo with Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency, and Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Later, at the organizational committee of the winter Olympic games, Herljevic and Mato Andric, republican secretary for internal affairs, had talks with Ante Sucic, president of the Sarajevo Assembly and president of the executive committee of the organizational committee, about the preparations thus far, about the plans and the dynamics of constructing competition grounds, the sources of financing and about certain problems of social self-protection and security measures during the winter Olypmic games.

1981-85 TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD170100 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Mar (TANJUG)--Over the 1981-1985 period Yugoslavia and Bulgaria are to exchange commodities and services worth around 3.1 billion dollars, recording an increase of 2.5 times over the value of their exchange for the past five-year period. This is envisaged under the agreement on the exchange of commodities and services between the two countries through 1985 signed here today by Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Metod Rotar and Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov. Rotar and Khristov also signed the protocol on the exchange of commodities and services for this year.

The forthcoming Bulgarian economic expositions in Belgrade and Zagreb are expected favorably to influence mutual economic cooperation as have the Yugoslav expositions held in Bulgaria last year.

KOSOVO MEETING VIEWS 'COMPLEX' ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU161925 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Mar 81 p 3

[M. Antic report]

[Summary] Pristina, 7 Mar--"In Pristina last night, the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo organized a consultative meeting attended by presidents of the communal committees of the League of Communists, secretaries of the action conferences of the League of Communists and directors of work organizations, as well as a number of cadres on the economic-political situation in the province and on the tasks of the League of Communists in implementing the economic stabilization policy."

Bahri Oruci, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, made an introductory speech. He said that the economic trends were very complex in the province at the beginning of this year. In January, industrial production was 4.6 percent lower than in the same month last year. A drop in the production of electricity, ferrous metallurgy, nonferrous metallurgy and the industry of nonmetallic minerals contributed to this.

However, the industrial branches using imported raw materials did well at the beginning of the year. Thus, the metal processing industry increased production by 11 percent, the basic chemical industry 44 percent, the chemical processing industry 41.4 percent and the textile industry 12.9 percent. The share of these industries in overall industrial production is small and for this reason the province's industrial production situation is causing concern. In January, exports were 23 percent lower than in January last year.

Mahmut Bakali, who closed yesterday's session, said that the economic-social situation was very complex. It is necessary to launch a broad social activity, primarily of the League of Communists and all other sociopolitical organizations and working people. "Although we have had a difficult economic-social situation in the past 2 or 3 months," Bakali said, "we had no sociopolitical chaos and disappointments on the part of the working people and citizens. On the contrary, their strong confidence in the policy of the League of Communists and in our self-managing socialist progress is being increasingly expressed." It is because of this confidence of the workers class in the League of Communists that all communists, organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists are obliged to greater responsibility and persistence in all activities.

"Speaking about prices, Bakali stressed that the unjustified price increases must be reduced to their original level and that, in the future, prices can be formed solely on the basis of the new law on prices. When investments are involved, Bakali concluded, we must act exclusively within the limits of the available resources."

BRIEFS

CUBAN COMMITTEE DELEGATION--Belgrade--The delegation of the Cuban Committee for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR), which is visiting our country as a guest of the SAWPY Federal Conference, yesterday held closing talks with Risto Dzunov, member of the Federal Conference Presidium. Rosa Ursula Gonzalez and Andres Filiu, members of the Cuban delegation, had talks with Risto Dzunov on bilateral cooperation and on links between the two organizations. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Mar 81 p 6 AU]

MAMULA'S VISIT TO ITALY--Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, last night returned from a several day visit to the Armed Forces of the Republic of Italy, which he visited as a guest of the Italian chief of the Defense General Staff. During his visit to the friendly neighboring country Admiral Mamula and members of the delegation visited some units and institutions of the Italian Armed Forces and had talks with high military leaders. At Batajnica Airport, Admiral Mamula and members of the delegation were welcomed by Col Gen Veljko Kadijevic, Lt Col Gen Ismet Kulenovic, Rear Adm Miodrag Radosavljevic and other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

ITALIAN FISHERMEN'S FINES--Pula--Crews of the Coast Guard and the Militia boat M-23 have seized 11 Italian fishing boats in our territorial waters, some 8 miles from Pula. The boats were taken to Pula port, while the boat captains were each fined 50,000 dinars. The entire catch of the fishing boats of some 10 tons was confiscated. This was the largest number of Italian fishing boats in recent years caught at the same time and at the same place. [Text] [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 23 Feb 81 p 14 AU]

SISAK OIL REFINERY--Sisak, 1 Mar (TANJUG)--The Ina oil refinery of Sisak will process some 3.65 million tons of crude oil in its plants this year. The collective predominantly processes oil from domestic oil fields in Slavonija and Moslavina. This year, it is planned to import only 880,000 tons of oil, or 240,000 tons less than last year. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Mar 81 p 5 AU]